

A LIVE-WIRE NEWSPAPER --- WITHOUT DOUBT THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST APPEARING COUNTRY WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

## THE BANFF GRAND CANYON ROAD

MacLeod and other Alberta cities located on the Banff Grand Canyon road will be on the main line of a stream of north and south travel by motor which is bound to grow broader and stronger each year. Today, and throughout the touring season, in the United States on the east and west transcontinental highways, the dust of one tourist car has hardly settled before another comes along; there is a steady and endless stream of tourists driving across the United States from east to west on the marked roads. It is only a question of a brief time and a considerable amount of activity on the part of those cities interested before north and south travel can dip deeply into the east and west stream and turn the cars north and south.

This message was brought here today by an official Yellowstone Park car, which is completing the leg of the Banff Grand Canyon road from Los Angeles, Cal. In the party, besides the chauffeur, are H. W. Childs, president of the Yellowstone Park Hotel and Transportation companies, A. L. Smith, vice-president of the National Bank of Montana, and M. Max Goodsell, secretary of the Helene Commercial Club.

Mr. Child, the leader of the party, is very anxious to have the Alberta cities realize their opportunity and co-operate with Montana, Idaho and Utah in the development and advertising of the Banff Grand Canyon road.

"This is a road which was first proposed and pushed by Jas. W. Davidson of the Calgary Good Roads Association," said Mr. Child. "We all have to thank for his vision and enterprise in launching the project. In the last two years 1500 metal signs of white, with red raised letters, 'Banff Grand Canyon Road,' have been posted between Los Angeles and Lake Louise. This was a task, but the road is far from well marked yet. There should be at least six markers to the mile, or 12,000 markers, partly metal signs, partly painted poles. The blazed trail, with paint, is the easiest to follow and the cheapest to mark. The people along this trail should get busy and mark it before July 1st of 1922—mark it thoroughly. This, with advertising throughout the country—maps, circulars, magazine articles, billboards, and the co-operation of boards of trade, Rotary clubs and chambers of commerce—would bring a surprisingly large amount of tourist business during 1922, and an ever-increasing amount each year thereafter. This is a large program, but it can be put over. There are 60 cities along the road that will help.

The Banff Grand Canyon road should be, within a few years, as important and as well travelled a highway as the Lincoln Highway or the Yellowstone Trail in the United States. It is, of course, a scenic proposition, directed at the summer trade. Along its line may be seen the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river, Bryce's Canyon in Utah, Zion National Park, Yellowstone National Park, the Lewis and Clark National Monument, the Gates of the Mountains National Monument (now being organized), Glacier National Park, Waterton Lakes, Banff and Lake Louise—surely an assembly of scenic wonders and attractions unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

"The Banff Grand Canyon Road crosses and will exchange travel with all the principal east and west transcontinental highways of the United States. A well marked road, the billboards at these crossings, with advertising matter printed and ready in cities along the way, will turn thousands of machines north to the Canadian Rockies.

"These tourists spend money. They are a sure crop now in Montana, as they are also in California, Colorado and the other states. They come every season, a heavier crop each year. Every carload that passes through your town spends money—for gas, oil, tires, repairs, groceries, meals, drugs, clothing, etc. Each car spends from \$5 to \$50 each day in the cities through which it passes.

"I will be interested to see how your city joins with the Calgary Good Roads Association and the Calgary Rotary Club in holding up Alberta's end in the project of developing the Banff Grand Canyon road during the coming winter and spring."

The yellow car drove on to Calgary after a brief stop in this city. Mr. Child expects to meet with the Calgary Rotarians Tuesday noon at luncheon, and a party from Calgary will escort him to Banff.

**Banff Grand Canyon Road Mileages**

Here are the official mileages for the new international highway which motorists may follow to Grand Canyon, Yellowstone Park, Glacier Park, Banff, Lake Louise and the Canadian Rockies:

Cities—

California

Los Angeles ..... 00 00 2008

Barstow ..... 142 142 2008

Goff .....	160	302	1938
Nevada			
Searchlight .....	39	341	1899
Las Vegas .....	50	400	1840
St. Thomas .....	58	458	1782

Utah			
St. George .....	88	546	1694
Grand Canyon .....	75	621	1619
Kanab .....	36	657	1583
Panguitch .....	82	739	1501
Richfield .....	79	818	1422
Gunnison .....	35	853	1387
Nephi .....	42	895	1345
Provo .....	46	941	1299
Salt Lake City .....	44	985	1255
Ogden .....	37	1022	1218
Brigham .....	22	1044	1196
Logan .....	27	1071	1169

Idaho			
Downey .....	60	1131	1109
Mcannon .....	16	1147	1093
Pocatello .....	24	1171	1069
Blackfoot .....	25	1196	1044
Shelley .....	18	1214	1036
Idaho Falls .....	9	1226	1027
Rigby .....	16	1239	1001
Rexburg .....	15	1254	986
St. Anthony .....	14	1268	972
Ashton .....	17	1285	955

Montana			
W. Yellowstone .....	70	1355	885

Yellowstone Park—			
Hutchings .....	38	1393	847
Jeffers .....	34	1427	813
Ennis .....	1	1428	812
Virginia City .....	14	1442	798
Sheridan .....	19	1461	779
Twin Bridges .....	10	1471	769
Butte .....	46	1517	723
Boulder .....	38	1555	685
Alhambra .....	13	1568	672
Clancy .....	1	1569	671
Helena .....	13	1582	658
Silver .....	15	1597	643
Wolf Creek .....	24	1621	619
Cascade .....	44	1685	575
Ulm .....	15	1680	569
Great Falls .....	14	1694	546
Vaughn .....	12	1706	534
Choteau .....	45	1751	489
Pyramid .....	15	1766	474
Browning .....	63	1829	411
Glacier Park .....	18	1847	393
Lake McDermott .....	56	1903	337

Alberta			
Cardston .....	50	1953	287
MacLeod .....	47	2000	240
Clareholm .....	28	2028	212
Staveland .....	12	2040	200
Calgary .....	78	2118	122
Banff .....	86	2204	36
Lake Louise .....	36	2240	

### GERMAN PRIDE IN GERMAN FOOLISHNESS

Admiral von Reuter, instigator of the Sinking of German Vessels, Assumes Defiant Attitude in His New Publication

BERLIN, Germany, Aug. 28.—The most interesting book of German war reminiscences since the publications of those of General von Ludendorff is certainly that just published here called "Scapa Flow, the Grave of the German Fleet," from the pen of Admiral von Reuter, who, it need hardly be recalled, ordered the sinking of the fleet in question. The mentality behind the book is more interesting than the narrative itself, interesting and informing as that is.

Admiral von Reuter remains thoroughly unrepentant. "Yes," he says, in effect, "I sank the interned German fleet in the harbor of Scapa Flow and I am proud of the fact. Every British officer in my position would have done precisely what I did."

The one ambition which the admiral now seems to possess is to witness the rebuilding of the new German fleet. Significant is the concluding sentence in the book referred to: "We realize that the sinking of the fleet was but one part of our duty. The other and more important part of our duty is the reconstruction of the fleet. It is impossible to foresee whether we shall witness the first spring days of the third German fleet. Our duty will be done, however, if we keep alive the high spirit of the second German fleet, that young, vigorous, dominating will which turned into a lie the century-old proverb: 'Britannia rules the waves.' May God protect the third German fleet."

### "Bolshevism" Cry Raised

Admiral von Reuter does not add very much that is new to the facts already known on the plot to sink the interned fleet. Two points of historical value, however, which he makes plain deserve recording, namely, that the British Admiralty, owing to their readiness to send back to Germany the less docile elements among the German seamen, unconsciously furthered the admiral's scheme and secondly, that the plot was hatched by the officers only, without the knowledge of the crews. Had the British Admiralty not fallen into the trap which Admiral von Reuter cleverly set for them it is probable that the German fleet would not now lie at the bottom of the sea. The crews shared the revolutionary fervor which characterized the navy before and after the revolution, and most of them when they reached Scapa Flow were little sympathetic toward "patriotic" enterprises of the nature of that contemplated by the commanding admiral. Admiral von Reuter at once saw that unless he could get rid of the Socialist and Democratic members of his crew the plot could not succeed.

How get rid of them? Such was the question which he doubtless asked himself. The answer seems to have been the following: "Frighten the

## BATTLESHIP IS NOT YET OBSOLETE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia, Aug. 28.—In the future, as in the past, the defense of lanes of transportation must depend on the battleship of the line, whose mission and functions have not yet been replaced or rendered obsolete by the advent of the airplane as a factor in naval warfare. This, in effect, is the general conclusion reached by the joint Army and Navy Board, which filed recently its report of the recent experiments conducted off the Virginia Capes to test the efficacy of aircraft bombing against surface craft.

The report of the joint board sustaining the battleship as "the backbone of the fleet and the bulwark of the nation's defense" was signed by General John J. Pershing as the senior member of the board, and countersigned by the heads of the War and Navy departments.

While admitting the great importance of the aircraft and the necessity of its forming a part of any efficient fleet of the future, the report concludes that, like the submarine, the airplane must be considered from the naval standpoint as "an adjunct of the fleet," making warfare more complex, but not "as an economical instrument of war leading to the abolition of the battleship."

It can be readily understood that such conclusions had to be revealed to preserve harmonious relations in the war and navy establishments.

Whether Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, who conducted the bombing operations on the part of the army, will agree with the general conclusions is another matter.

### Warships Vulnerable

On the vital question in issue the report is by no means as unfavorable to the aircraft schools as the general conclusion would indicate. In point of fact it vindicates the major contentions. It admits that bombs dropped from aircraft constitute a great danger to floating craft; it admits that the mine effects of exploding bombs is even more disastrous than the direct hits, declaring that "it will be difficult if not impossible to build any type of vessel of sufficient strength to withstand the destructive force than can be obtained with the largest bombs that airplanes may be able to carry from shore bases or sheltered harbors."

The admission in this case goes far to vindicate the contention that whatever the ability of the battleship to hold its position on the distant sea lanes, its vulnerability within the range of shore bases is as good as established. The weakness of aircraft, according to the report, lies in the fact that British Admiralty into sending the extremists home." The admiral accordingly raised the cry of "Bolshevism," informed the British authorities that the Reds among his crew were highly dangerous, that his authority was being undermined and that resolute action was needed. The British Admiralty, as indicated, fell into the German admiral's trap and all the so-called extremists were shipped home, with the result that, as Admiral von Reuter himself frankly admits, only reliable, reactionary, disciplined sailors remained when he decided to put into effect his long and carefully contemplated plot.

### Reproof Lightly Taken

But even those thoroughly reliable, "patriotic" crews, the admiral and his fellow officers felt, could not be trusted. "I felt," he said, "that the crews could not be entirely counted on to keep secret the proposed sinking." The consequence was that apart from the project and the plan, which was sent back to Germany rather than assist at the spectacle of the sinking fleet, the crews were kept in ignorance of it until almost an hour before the order to sink was given. The guilt for the sinking, or the glory—everything depends on the point of view—rests with Admiral Reuter and his fellow officers exclusively.

The least agreeable section of Admiral Reuter's book deals with the sequel in the form of a solemn rebuke which he received from the British admiral in command to the sinking of the fleet. Now, as then, the German admiral maintains his attitude of defiance bordering on insolence. After reproducing in full the text of Admiral Fremantle's speech of reproof, Admiral von Reuter comments:

"During his speech all I could do was to shake my head. I had the impression the speech was intended for the reporter of The Times, who was present. The speech, delivered as it was under surroundings of military pomp, was naturally intended to represent a state action. The English revel in such spectacles, which are not to the taste of the more cultivated German."

"The whole setting of the rebuke suggested a film. I replied in German: 'I do not agree with the point of view expressed in your speech. I accept complete responsibility for my action. I am convinced that in similar circumstances every British officer would have done likewise.'"

that its radius of action is limited and in the matter of searching the target out at sea the air force is handicapped by the need of carrying fuel, which diminishes the capacity to carry high explosives.

### Missions of Navy

Aircraft development, the report states, will necessitate protective measures for naval craft in the shape of anti-aircraft armament, while there is urgent need "to supply our fleet with the defensive and offensive power which aircraft provide within their radius of action, as an effective adjunct to the fleet." The portion of the joint board's findings, embodying general conclusions, follows:

"The mission of the navy is to control vital lines of transportation upon the sea. If no opposition is met from enemy vessels, this mission can be accomplished without entering an enemy's coast zone within which aircraft based on the shore or in sheltered harbors are effective.

"Without an effective navy in time of war a nation must submit to an economic blockade fatal to its trade and the importation of necessary materials for the production of war supplies.

"If heavier than air craft are to be effective in naval warfare, they must have greater mobility, and since their radius of action is not great, additional mobility must be obtained by producing mobile bases, i.e., aircraft carriers.

### Future Plane Carriers

"So far as is known no planes large enough to carry a bomb effective against a major ship have been flown from or landed on an airplane carrier at sea. It is probable, however, that future developments will make such operations practicable.

"Even in the present state of development the aircraft carrier, as exemplified by the Argus of the British navy, is a type essential to the highest efficiency of the fleet.

"Aircraft carriers are subject to attack by vessels carrying guns, torpedoes or bombs, and will require, as all other types of vessels require, the eventual support of the battleship.

"The battleship is still the backbone of the fleet and the bulwark of the nation's sea defense, and will so remain as long as the safe navigation of the sea for purposes of trade or transportation is vital to success in war.

"The airplane, like the submarine, destroyer and mine, has added to the dangers to which battleships are exposed, but has not made the battleship obsolete. The battleship still remains the greatest factor of naval strength.

"The development of aircraft, instead of furnishing an economical instrument of war leading to the abolition of the battleship, has but added to the complexity of naval warfare.

"The aviation and ordnance experiments conducted with the former German vessels as targets, have proved that it has become imperative as a matter of national defense to provide for the maximum possible development of aircraft."

### No Vessel Safe

Following are the board's findings on the ability of aircraft to damage naval vessels: "Aircraft carrying high capacity high explosive bombs of sufficient size, have adequate offensive power to sink or seriously damage any naval vessel at present constructed, providing such projectiles can be placed in the water close alongside the vessel. Furthermore, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to build any type of vessel of sufficient strength to withstand the destructive force that can be obtained with the larger bombs that airplanes may be able to carry from shore bases or sheltered harbors.

"High capacity, high explosive bombs, hitting the upper works of the vessel, are disastrous to exposed personnel, serious to light upper works, comparatively slight to heavy fittings such as guns, and negligible to turrets. The effect of direct hits was completely local. The most serious effect of bombs is the mining effect when such bombs explode close alongside and below the surface of the water.

"In the case of major ships the mining effect of a bomb will be materially reduced, due to the ability of the personnel to free the ship of large quantities of water by means of pumps, to distribute the excess water through the various compartments, and to shore up the water tight doors and bulkheads which are in most serious danger of carrying away, due to water pressure."

### KU KLUX KLAN VIGILANTS TERRORIZE THE SOUTH

Once more the Ku Klux Klan spreads terror in the Southern States and the authorities are either unable or unwilling to suppress it. Men are tarred and feathered, women are driven out of town, and offences against society, which the law does not recognize as crimes, are severely punished. In the old days the sole victims of the Klan were negroes. The association was formed in order that the negroes, newly emancipated and exuberant in their freedom, might be taught that the white man remained his master. The Klan succeeded in terrifying the negroes, and there are those who say it rendered a valuable service to the white race. Later on it became the medium through which private grudges are paid off and a cloak for violence and robbery. This led to its being disbanded at the order

## U.S. ORGANIZER WRITES OF THE WAR

(From Toronto Mail and Empire)

To read or review American books dealing with the war is not our favorite indoor sport, but we make an exception for Charles G. Dawes' "Journal of the Great War," because Gen. Dawes is a big man. This is perhaps not the real reason. We admire Gen. Dawes because we recall that at a recent congressional investigation, when he was telling some of the things that happened in France, where Gen. Dawes served as Brigadier-General, and as such was practically purchasing agent for the entire United States army, he said, "I am not ashamed of being pro-British." Therefore Gen. Dawes or any friend of Gen. Dawes, is a friend of ours. At this same investigation, by the way, he got his name on the front page of every newspaper in the United States by his picturesque profanity. "Hell and Maria" was a team driven by Gen. Dawes through a great deal of investigating and tape. Not long ago he was appointed director of the Federal budget by President Harding, so that he now occupies a position second only to that of the President, just as with the American army, his importance was second only to that of Gen. Pershing's.

### John and Charlie

He and Pershing were young men together in Lincoln, Nebraska, and were always "John" and "Charlie" to each other. Charlie was a big banker in Chicago when the United States entered the war, and he went overseas as Major of Engineers. When Pershing heard of it he at once gave Charlie a bigger job, and in trying to make a success of this job he came into contact with many of the great figures in the war. Gen. Dawes writes frankly as a great friend and admirer of General Pershing, and we do not suggest that the commander of the American army does not deserve every tribute paid to him by his comrade. It may be that the general's tendency to take sides on all occasions with Pershing makes him something less than fair to the other parties to the occasional disputes, to men like Haig and Foch, for instance. Nevertheless, Dawes writes of things as he saw them, and his profane testimony in favor of the British at Washington removes the suggestion that he was warped by national feeling in making the notes in his diary.

### Opposition Overcome

One of the first innovations introduced by Gen. Dawes was the establishment of the Military Board of Allied Supply. The British, he says, opposed the idea, being reluctant to yield the slightest authority, although the French were readily won over. Dawes said that Haig objected and he writes: "I do not like to criticize this great soldier. It may be unfair to conclude that his reluctance to cede military authority, either at the front or at the rear is in any way based on the thought of his personal prestige. I shall not do so. I really do not feel sure about it, but I feel a pride in the fact that no one can have such doubts about the personal unselfishness of our own leader." On another occasion at a conference of the leading generals, Haig spoke rather slightly about the American organization. Pershing made no reply. But later on somebody told Haig that the American general had been hurt. Haig immediately wrote him a long letter, correcting the impression that he had spoken in any unfriendly way, and finding that a memo of his remarks was on record with Foch, sent an officer to recover and destroy it.

### Pershing's Strong Will

It appears that Pershing wished to have the American army remain as a unit, but that Foch, Haig and the other leaders, including Gen. Bliss, chief of staff of the United States army, and military adviser to President Wilson, desired that it should be split up with the British and French armies. Pershing, however, showed great strength of character, or obstinacy, according to one's point of view, and in spite of all the pressure

of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forest, who was the Wizard of the Klan. Recently it has been revived in several southern states, and it is said has a secret membership even in the North.

### Stands for Americanism

It is difficult to understand the reason for its existence, though the officers in their advertisements prate loudly about Americanism. Apparently they do not believe that the existing laws are sufficient for the needs of the community, or that the police are numerous enough. Therefore it has undertaken to punish those who do not satisfactorily represent 100 per cent. red-blooded, two-fisted, out and out Americanism. If a white man is considered too friendly with the negroes, he is tarred and feathered. If a woman is suspected of loose conduct, she, too, is castigated. A negro bell-boy accused of intimacy with a white woman, was branded with the dread letters, "K.K.K." on his forehead. The

brought to bear upon him, kept the American army intact. Whether he would have been overborne in the end is not certain, but it happened that just at this crisis the American army had an opportunity of striking a strong blow at the enemy, and this thus convinced the Allied leaders that it was quite capable of acting as a unit.

### Many Hot Clashes

We gather from the diary, though details are not given, that Pershing had some almost violent interviews with Foch, who is accused of having tried to secure even greater powers than those already conferred upon him. He is said to have tried to obtain control over both the British and American armies in the rear greater than that which he possessed over his own army, where he had to divide some important functions with civil authority. In this he did not succeed. Gen. Dawes admits that even when Foch and Haig came into conflict with Pershing all were animated by the single object of winning the war. He himself took part in many important conferences and admits that by thumping the table and occasional profanity he was always able to gain the attention of the gatherings and to impress his colleagues that he was in dead earnest. We presume that they were able to impress him without resorting to such extreme measures.

### War Veteran a Victim

Sometimes outrages ascribed to the Klan are denied by it. Sometimes it openly acknowledges its lawless acts. Not long ago at Beaumont, Texas, Dr. J. S. Paul and R. F. Scott, a war veteran, were tarred and feathered. The charge was that they had been concerned in performing an illegal operation. The local Klan did not deny the act, but defended it. Then the Wizard of the National Order, Col. Wm. J. Simmons, published a sensational statement, in which he repudiated the local branch and declared that he would give the names of the ruffians involved in the attack to the police. Whether he did so is not known. Nobody has been arrested, but both the victims have been warned to leave town. Scott has gone, but Paul remains, and whenever he appears on the street he is accompanied by an armed bodyguard. In 57 cases of lawless acts committed by the Klan in a short period, only one arrest has been made. This means, of course, that the police believe the members to be influential politically. Since they appear only when masked and garbed fantastically it is impossible to be certain of the identity of the Klansmen. In these circumstances the police move cautiously.

### A Parade in Dallas

Dallas was treated to a sensational parade not long ago. On Saturday night, when the streets were crowded, the lights were suddenly switched off, and then down the chief street appeared a cavalcade of horsemen. There were hundreds of them, horses and riders, covered by some white material. The leader bore a fiery cross, the symbol of the organization, and other banners were carried such as, "The Invisible Empire," "Here today, here forever," "100 per cent. Americanism," "Pure Womanhood," "Dallas must be clean," "All pure white," "For our mothers," "For our sisters," "For our daughters," "Patriots must go," "Gambler must go," "Grafters go," "Our little girls must be protected," "Degenerates must go," "The guilty must pay" and "The right will prevail." The parade had formed inside the Majestic theatre, Dallas' million dollar showhouse. It covered a loop of six blocks and a block wide. The procession had its moral effect upon Dallas. Police blotters have been practically clear of vagrants and loafers and gamblers.

### Spreading Fast

The Klan admits that one of its functions will be to improve the morals of every community in which it operates. Recently it kidnapped a man named Engers and, threatening him with death, took him to a lonely place on the outskirts of the town. He was stripped, tied to a post and flogged. Then he was covered with tar and rolled in feathers. Afterwards he was thrown into an automobile, carried back to town and dumped out on the most prominent street corner, his sole garment being the tar and feathers. The offence of Engers was the alleged mistreatment of his former wife, who had married fifteen months before the assault upon him. In the smaller towns of the South the Klan parades nightly, terrifying the negroes and working some sort of reformation in undesirable characters, who usually get out of town, heading for some community where the Klan is not active. To find these communities in the South is becoming more and more difficult, for the order is spreading like a disease, and over wide areas is establishing itself as the only authority.

A twenty-eight-month-old baby of Galesburg, Ill., has a vocabulary of 1,038 words. One can only hope that they are all nice words.

## HONORING MEMORY OF INGERSOLL

Not long since, with the assistance of a committee of American citizens, including Mr. Edison and many other persons of distinction in science, politics, literature and the several arts, the honest people of the little village of Dresden, up state by Lake Seneca, paid the tribute of local pride to the memory of Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll. The occasion was a dedication to history of the birthplace of Ingersoll, who came into this world eighty-eight years ago, says the New York Herald. The fact that twenty-two years after his death the recollection of his qualities and abilities is still so vivid and general, and this in the lack of any record of such positive achievement of the first class as is usually required to fasten fame upon the everlasting monument, is undoubtedly due less to his militant agnosticism than to that genial and friendly and optimistic human benevolence which rendered him beloved of multitudes.

### A Minister's Son

He had the uncommon power of forcible self-expression which rendered almost everything he said worth saying, whether it was wise or foolish. Ingersoll's father was a congregational minister, inclined to what was then called heterodoxy. The son of the clergyman raised heterodoxy, or rather non-orthodoxy, to the nth power in this country. Through all the years of his manhood he eloquently preached good will to man and contempt for all the gods of religious faith. He constituted himself the prosecuting attorney in the case of Unbelief against the Christian religion. In the substance of his argument there was really not much that was novel or original; not much that had not been said or implied, in a different language, by Voltaire or Piquet-Lebrun or Tom Paine or one of the vast army of secessionists. But Colonel Ingersoll—he had been a cavalry colonel in the Civil war—conducted his personal assault upon things sacred or sacrosanct with such vigor and wit and persistence and such talking fluency of rhetorical phrase that he almost appeared to be the first in the field.

### Wit and Humor

He possessed both the power of wit and the sense of humor. A notable illustration of the first quality was his celebrated rejoinder to a man in the audience during a lecture in the old Academy of Music in this town. The Colonel had been doing his best to demolish the idea of a benevolent and far-seeing Creator. The man got up and asked: "If you had been the Lord God, Colonel Ingersoll, in what particular could you or would you have improved on His work as we have it?"—or words to that effect. Quick as a flash came the reply from the platform: "Well, for one thing I should have made health contagious instead of disease." The writer of this remembers being sent by Mr. Dana, about the middle of the seventies, to observe an auction sale of heathen idols. The whimsicality of the advertiser, or warden of miscellaneities, tickled Dana's sense of the curious and unusual. The sale was in Broadway, somewhere near Great Jones Street.

### Fond of Idols

The room was crowded and the bidding lively. Behind the reporter sat a bald-headed gentleman of cherubic countenance and animated demeanor who was invincible in his determination to acquire every particularly grotesque god that went under the hammer. The more ridiculous the object exhibited by the auctioneer the more eager the bidding by this amateur of ugly divinity. He let nothing desirable escape him, however active the competition; but the lower the price fetched by any crude clay or bronze or brass or wooden effigy that had actually been worshipped by human beings somewhere on the face of the globe, the broader the smile of satisfaction on the buyer's face. At the end of the sale this mysterious purchaser had accumulated a huge armful of gods of all sorts and sizes, gathered from the heathen of Africa and Asia and the isles of Oceania.

### A Man of Parts

A question to an attendant solved the mystery of the proceeding. "That's Bob Ingersoll; he's always in the market for cheap idols." A year or two later the Colonel's ironic treatise entitled "The Gods" was published in Washington. Derision of all the gods, as has been said above, and a genuine, hearty concern for all the human or wooden or marked features of the Ingersoll creed, it is not likely that he did much harm, on the whole, to the firmly established religious convictions he spent so great a part of his sixty years' lifetime in attacking. The statistics of his conversions, or perversions, whichever you put it, are forever inaccessible. The memory of his eloquence, his good fellowship, his wit, his humor, his social and philosophic insight, his red-blooded sympathies, his genius for friendship and friendly help is abiding. It is quite proper that Dresden should hold its Ingersoll memorial celebration.

A New York financier proposes that all of the world's gold be gathered into one reserve. Fine! Now who shall keep it? Don't all speak at once.



## STEAMSHIP AGENCY

We represent all lines and will be pleased to help you to arrange a trip to the Old Country. If you are thinking of sending for your friends, call and see us and we can advise you the best way to bring them over. We supply passport forms and in the case of Latvians, Estonians, Lithuanians and Ukrainians, we can arrange certificates which will take the place of passports.

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PHONE 1325

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Phone 1929

Lethbridge

Hearth, Glow And  
Homespun

(By Polly Peele.)

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## THE ZEST OF DISCOVERY

Were it not for the zest there is in making new discoveries, however trivial, and the satisfaction of putting these discoveries into practice, saving time or money or energy by them daily, housekeeping would indeed be a dull business. But, mercifully, few occupations offer so wide a field for the open-minded explorer in the number of if not the importance of possible discoveries. In laundering Italian silk underwear, as with pongee silk, I have discovered, it is best to thoroughly dry each garment before ironing it with a positively cool iron.

Also I have discovered that one avoids any danger of flavoring one's fruit salad or one's cake with a faint suspicion of onion by keeping one knife that is used for onions only. Still other uses for left over fruit juice have come to light. When the apples are losing their flavor in the spring, it is a good addition to baked apples or apple sauce. I cooked some apples in the fireless cooker last night. After paring and quartering them I poured a cupful or more of cherry juice over them. It was quite sweet and reduced their requirement of sugar. Mixed with whipped cream fruit juice makes a most delicious pudding sauce.

And as for puddings, one of the things I have had to do is to find the means of making good my mistakes. A very fruity lunch cake, overbaked so that it crumbled made a most palatable pudding. I steamed it in my cereal cooker and served it, by the way, with the sauce described above. Its popularity was instantaneous.

When making a cake in a hurry a couple of tablespoonfuls of orange marmalade (or lemon or grapefruit marmalade), will take the place of candied peel. I haven't needed to use this suggestion myself yet, for among the many baskets of good things with which I started housekeeping I found a little glass jar of candied peel which had been run through the meat grinder and was all ready for use. I have never seen it prepared in this way before, but think it must mean a great saving of time.

with rice potatoes to top it to make a shepherd's pie. I lined the sides of my glass baking dish with a circle of sliced carrots. In addition to all this I had soup three times, using the bones the butcher had taken out for me, split peas and a slice of back bacon for flavoring. A slice of onion and the unattractive pieces from a head of celery also added to the flavor. The third time I boiled the bones I added the rind of the pork, which had grown soft through standing, and had to add a little beef extract at the last, too, as the stock was pretty weak.

## Everyday Religion

THE WASHINGS OF WANT-WIT

(By Dr. Thurlow Fraser.)

In the Pilgrim's Progress Bunyan gives a picture of the two men industriously washing an Ethiopian in the hope of making him white. The more they washed the blacker the negro appeared. Their's was a fool's task, and their names were appropriately Fool and Want-Wit.

Bunyan's story is based on a saying of the prophet Jeremiah: "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? The prophet had realized the hopelessness of any outward reformation taking away the sin of his people. Their iniquity had been too deeply ingrained in their characters to be cleansed away by superficial washings and purifications. Every once in a while they professed to reform. They crowded their shrines with worshippers. They heaped their altars with gifts. They poured out the blood of victims in crimson streams. They darkened the heavens with the smoke of sacrifices. The tenebrous notes of priestly trumpets floated down from the temple mount. All very fine and very impressive to superficial observers. But all entirely insufficient to change their lives or purify their characters. Washing could not make black men white.

Bunyan saw the same thing in the state church of his day. But he saw another side of it among his own people, the Puritans. He saw their sanctimonious faces and heard their conventional religious phrases continually upon their lips. He lived under severe puritanical laws (until the Restoration of Charles II., and then he lived under worse laws). From both experiences he learned that it is impossible to make men good either by the external forms of religion or by the compulsion of law.

We shall pass the first by. It ought to be evident, even to the most simple-minded, that men cannot be reformed or made acceptable to God by outward washing and purifications, by external forms and ceremonies.

There are, however, two other classes to which we may refer. First there are those who think that all that is needed to reform the world is strict laws forbidding this, that or the other evil. Second, there are those who

never weary of preaching that if we change social conditions the millennium will immediately come and all men will dwell together in peace and happiness. Both of these classes forget that it is impossible to make black skins white by washing.

Prohibitory laws are good. But they cannot make men good. They can keep bad citizens from doing evil to good citizens. Then can keep bad men from doing evil to themselves. But they cannot make them good men.

All laws which forbid drunkenness, theft, slander, violence, murder, are prohibitory laws. In so far as they keep bad men from exercising their evil desires on good men, they are beneficial to the community. In so far as they take temptation out of their way, they are beneficial to the weak and the wicked themselves.

But the laws do not thereby make bad men good or weak men strong. A man may still be a thief in his heart though he is kept from stealing by fear of the law. A man may be a murderer at heart, though he is held back from killing by fear of the hangman's noose. And no person has laid down the law of the guilt of evil thoughts with more terrible emphasis than that Christ who knew what was in man.

It is just the same with the social remedies, which are proposed as a universal cure for the ills of humanity. Every social forward step which brings cleaner homes, healthier conditions, better education, happier lives to the mass of men, is good. But these changes will not necessarily make people good or lead them to deal justly and lovingly one with another. Stable cattle in a palace and they will be cattle still. Turn a tribe of savages loose in Oxford and they will be savages still. Set a South Sea cannibal to a table loaded with our civilized dainties, and he will turn to kill the waiter and roast him on a spit as the biggest dainty of all.

When the Mohammedans captured Alexandria they burned the greatest library of the early Christian centuries. When the ancient Germans captured Rome they made bonfires of her most priceless treasures of art; and when the modern Germans invaded Belgium and France they sacked the University of Louvain, burned its library, bombarded the unrivalled architecture and stained glass of the cathedral of Rheims, and defiled with filth the very beds of the chateaux in which they were housed. Human cattle!

There is no use giving place and power and wealth and the treasures of art and knowledge to men until they are so changed—and so trained—that they will use them aright. The mere getting of things will not change them. The revolutionists of France, when they got power, were more bloodthirsty than the Bourbons and aristocrats they overthrew. The proletariat of Russia have been more tyrannical than the Czars and have made the very name of Bolshevism a by-word on the earth.

You cannot make black skins white by washing them, putting a crown on top of them and covering them with royal robes.

All attempts to save this world based on the idea that men can be made good by law alone, or by social reforms alone, are only the washings of Want-Wit. Laws play their part. But they are minor parts. The major part is that change in men's characters which is produced by a new factor, a new spirit into their lives.

We ought to have learned that truth by this time. An ancient Hebrew prophet living in exile by the River Chebar nearly 2,500 years ago, wrote this prescription for human ills: "I will take the stony heart out of their flesh," Jesus said: "Ye must be born anew."

This prescription will put a white soul into the blackest man, and will make him, whatever the color of his skin, a white man in his dealings with his neighbor, and a good citizen of the Kingdom of God.

Do not trust in the Washings of a Want-Wit. Trust in the New Birth of the Wise Son of God.

Clothes For The  
Week-End

(By Rita Stuyvesant)

If you plan to take a long motor trip, choose clothes that will be comfortable and will not soil easily. A khaki suit is ideal for hikes, but if you expect to stop at hotels for meals, a Jersey suit and sport hat will be a better choice. Then you can wear this costume golfing.

House parties for the week-end will mean a few sport togs, and a fussy dress for evening occasions. A sport skirt and several sweaters will answer for day-time and a light frock for dinner wear. Just now there is a great deal of black Canton crepe worn, and a frock of this would be appropriate for informal dinner parties in the late Summer.

Light frocks, such as orchid georgette or perhaps orandy if becoming, may be selected in any pastel shade. White Canton crepe is lovely, and so is gray or Harding blue.

Be sure to take a wrap with you for cool evenings and to cover your light frocks if you go to the country club to dance. It is better to wear a one-piece dress and take a wrap than to wear a suit and have to carry a top coat too. For the dress may be worn during the stay, but there would not be much occasion to wear a tailored suit during a week-end trip.

It is well to inquire if evening clothes will be worn because it is always difficult to carry a flimsy frock without getting it wrinkled. And yet, if formal gowns will be needed, try to pack so that it will be on top. Men's evening clothes

are especially difficult to carry, and should not be taken unless necessary.

Great care should be taken when carrying hats, and these should be as limited as possible. If motor-ing, a soft sport hat may be worn and will also combine with sport clothes and sweaters. Then only one other formal hat will be needed, and this should be taken in a leather hat box, so that it will not be damaged.

The Vogue For  
Worsted

With the Summer season has come the vogue for knitted sweaters and already the shops are resplendent with their colorful showings.

This year, innumerable models in the knitted silk or wool sweaters are being offered and the stout woman of regrets who found that her proportions were a bit ample for the slip-on model so popular at the seashore last Summer, will find Dame Fashion a bit more considerate in her offerings this time.

There is, for example, the sweater in silk tricotee that clings delightfully to the figure and holds to the adjacent curves of the stouter woman. But perhaps even more thoughtful than the material of which it is fashioned is the color that milady may choose effectively to cut down her proportions and still be in style. Black is one of the leading colors. Next in popularity seems to be the navy, and gray and beige follow it.

The Tuxedo model is undoubtedly the only safe line for the stout woman to follow. The turnback revers down the front break the expanse and give length of line so becoming to the full figure. The belt, however, is reversed this season, tying on the hip in sash style, leaving a flat effect in front.

There is also the same model, followed in the identical shades (but the silk sweaters offer, to be had in wool. And from what the shops on Fifth Avenue seem to predict, despite the warmth they promise for the days of midsummer the wool sweaters are to be much more in demand.

To complete these delightful costumes, there are wool trimmings in various designs and colors on plain straw hats. In fact, any little touch of embroidery in another shade to heighten the bizarre effect of a darker toned sweater is one of the new marks of distinction.

If you have a plain Tuxedo collar on your sweater from last summer, you can bring it directly up to fashion's latest dictate by darning the collar and cuffs with yarn or silk of a contrasting color.

Or, if you are more adept at the crochet needle, a slip-on sweater can be given a distinctive note by crocheting small square medallions of the brightest yarns you can find, and joining them so as to make a loose-fitting belt.

Could you crochet a set of wheels in bright colors of harmonizing tone? For instance, the outer rim of your wheel could be blue, the inner violet and the centre pink. These wheels applied to the side crown of a plain blue taffeta drooping hat give it piquance.

Even into the realms of the dressy hats has the embroidery touch penetrated. One ultra-smart shop recently showed a large dinner hat of black chantilly lace, but what really made it interesting was the big sprawling design in worsted yarn run in and out the lace pattern of the crown, in vivid colors.

Sometimes the embroidery note is introduced into the leather handbag. Recently I came upon a startling, beautiful effect worked out on a wide flat purse in scarlet leather. The design was Egyptian and done in yellow and purple wool so that the harmony of the three vivid tones splashed together into a bizarre array of color.

Leghorn hats are once again in evidence. But this year they bear the glory of worsted fame. Innumerable designs are traced on the smooth, yellow surface of their crowns and stitched in vivid worsteds.

In fact, worsted has gained such wide popularity this season as trimming for all of milady's Summer accessories that we may yet see the worsted designs in satin slippers, a rather bold designer has slipped.

A stranger drove up to Penhold farm the other day and asked a kid where his dad was. "Pap's down in the hawg barn," answered the kid. "You'll know him 'cause he got a hat on!"—Ex.

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## Bobbie and His Pa

(By William F. Kirk.)

We had quite a fuss to our house last night, Pa invited a Irishman & a Englishman to dinner, Mister Grady & Mister Squires. You can guess which one was the Irishman.

Beefoat they came Ma asked Pa if he wasent afraid they wud git to scrapping about Hoam Rule, but Pa sed O No, sed Pa, they are good friends, & thay both have too much respect for me to pull off any ruff stuff in my hoam, sed Pa.

I doant know, sed Ma, I seem for to remember a lot of ruff stuff that has been pulled off in this saim hoam by sum of yure littel pals, sed Ma to Pa.

Jeat then the two (2) friends of Pa came in. Mister Brady was tall & red headed & Mister Squires was thick.

Bobbie, sed Pa, after he had inter-dug me, wich of these gentlemen is the Englishman?

Mister Squires, I sed.

Ripping cleaver of the shaver, sed Mister Quieres. However did you know? he sed to me.

Beekaus you look thick, I sed.

Ripping, sed Mister Squires. Strike me pink, he sed.

I doant know what he ment & I dident say any moar. I liked the Irish feller moar anyhow.

Thare wasent much sed at dinner beekaus it is hard to talk with our mouths full, but after dinner the Englishman sed sumthing about how smart thay statesmen is.

Thay are smart enuf to grab all thay can git thare mitts on, sed Mister Grady. I will give them credit for that, he sed.

But think how everything has prosperd ware the English flag is planted, sed Mister Squires.

Yes, yes, sed Mister Grady. Every-body living in Ireland has a milyun dollars in the bank & a Roles Rice car & diamonds & purls etc. aint they? he sed.

The beggars have moar than thay deserve, sed Mister Squires.

If sum of them are beggars, who made them beggars? sed Mr. Grady. My deer fellow, sed Mister Squires, my deer fellow.

Doant My deer fellow me, sed Mister Grady. Every time I see a Englishman I feel like starting one from my knees, he sed, & flattening his beek, he sed.

How crass, sed Mister Squires. I guess he ment Cross, but I dident dast to correct him.

& all the time for two (2) hours the two (2) friends of Pa kep scrapping about Hoam Rule. At last Ma sed I guess the best Rule about Hoam is to maik it a rule to go hoam, & thay went pritty quick after that.

The Rhyming  
Optimist

By Aline Michaelis

THE THINGS THAT NEVER  
HAPPEN

Loudly Deacon Jones lamented and his words were in this wise: "I've been pestored and tormented till I'm bluer than the skies. For the drouth comes in the Summer and it dries up everything; but it cannot make me glummet than the late freeze in the Spring. I've no leisure time to nap in, as I fight the pests of Fall; but the things that never happen are the very worst of all. There are many people ready to cheer all the deacon said; though their income was quite steady and they'd lots of meat and bread. When the day dawned bright and sunny, they would rise predicting rain; when they made some extra moneys, they were sure they'd lose again. When the wheat was looking splendid they surveyed it with distrust, saying: "Ere the season's ended it will likely get the rust." They were chaps of gloomy glances, nothing but their souls' enthuase, save the joy of counting chances that they ought to have to lose. Not one tale of strife or pillow could escape this clever crew, and they cheered their native village with reports of dismal hue. When they read what papers printed of the famine in Hong Kong to their friends they swiftly sprinted with: "We'll have one here ere long." Not content with little flurries that are part of each day's game, they predicted woes and worries, though the worst ones never came. Wise men with no coat to wrap in, wait to fret till snowflakes fall; they know things that never happen are the very worst of all.

## JOHNNY'S TROUBLE.

"Johnny Samkins," said the teacher, impatiently, "what is it you are fidgeting with?" Johnny did not reply; but the class sneak was ready, as usual with information.

"Please, teacher," he said, "it's some string he's got."

"Take it away from him and bring it here."

There was no more trouble from Johnny until his turn came to read, and then, instead of standing up, the poor little fellow made no sign. Two big tears rolled down his cheeks.

"Why don't you go on with the reading?" cried his teacher. "If you don't behave better, young

Macleod War Memorial  
Committee Asks For  
Important Inform-  
ation

Below is a list made from such records as we have on hand of those who were killed in action and died of wounds in the Great War, 1914-18. As we are very anxious to get a complete and correct list as soon as possible in connection with the proposed war memorial, will anyone who knows of someone who should be included on this list or any name that is on the list and should not be there, please advise Mrs. Ray Baker, Macleod, secretary Joint War Memorial Committee.

We wish to have this memorial erected this year, and subscription lists will be started immediately to raise the necessary \$1000 needed to complete the fund, and we have no doubt but that the people of Macleod and district will be generous as far as lies in their power financially so that work may be started on this soon.

Macleod and District killed in action and died of wounds in Great War, 1914-1918:

Alcock, J.; Adderley, E. J.; Beach, O. M.; Barnes, R. B.; Brown, F. W.; Brownlee, H.; Campbell, D. J.; Campbell, Jack; Campbell, Wm.; Connolly, Wm.; Cuthbert, Geo.; Clark, Geo. E.; Davis, Chester (died); Dawson, T. H.; Diamond, E.; Evans, Harry; Edgar, Wm.; Evans, H. C.; Foster, J. C.; Ferguson, Walter (died); Gillan, Pat; Graham, Jas. (died); Grant, Alpine; Holder, J. G.; Hinks, S.; Hawthorne, Harris, Chas.; Harris, A. R.; Hewson, Wm. C.; Hewitt, Elwood; Hayman, A. T.; Higgins, Gerald; Jones, J. W.; Lewis, Albert; Mee, J. W.; Mountain Horse, Albert; Macleod, Colin (M.C.); Murray, Alex.; Maunell, E. F. W.; McBride, Jas.; McComb, F.; Plant, H.; Ross, W. A.; Ryan, Elias; Robertson, P. (V.C.); Simpson, O. M.; Shield, J.; Shelton, E.; Scougall, W. M.; Smith, Alex. (died); Sanderson, A. E. G.; Sutton, P. O.; Tangi, Tominauke; Trowell, R.; Tonkin, S. A.; Taylor, George; Thompson, J. B.; Wilson, G. H.; Watson, H. A. (died).

Added since publication of above list: Lewis, Frank; Renton, Sidney; Oliver, Ted; Blackstead, J.; Palazzo, Antonio; Farr, Chas.; Chapman, Willis.

Added June 18th: McDonald, Archie; Colton, Robert; Gautier, Nelson; Watts, S. J.

Note: This list will appear in the Macleod Times for several weeks and names will be added as information comes to hand.

man I shall have to make an example of you."

"Please, mum," whimpered Johnny, "I—I can't stand it. That string you took keeps my trousers up."



## For The Children

### THE POOR LITTLE PRINCE

#### Part Six

The little prince knew every step of the castle and it was not hard to find the Grand Duke, but a guard stopped him before he went far.

"Who are you?" demanded the Grand Duke haughtily, when Philip was brought before him by the guard. "I am a youth of the kingdom who desires to go off in search of the bag of gold," Philip spoke up boldly. He did not fear the Grand Duke, for he knew he was not recognized.

"And what do you mean by coming here with that big dog?" the Grand Duke demanded again, ignoring the little prince's offer altogether.

"He is my companion. He will aid me much in my search," Philip spoke up.

"I shan't permit you to make the search," the Grand Duke declared. You are only a child and it is a man's work to find the bag of gold, for you must just slay the terrible dragon before you can secure it."

"I am prepared to do that," Philip announced without a note of fear in his voice.

"Hush, child," the ruler ordered. "You are too young to know what you are saying."

"Perhaps I am young, but I fear nothing," Prince Philip swelled out his chest to his full width and stretched himself to his full height as he spoke.

"Indeed, father, I think he is a very brave and handsome youth," spoke a meek little voice at the side of the Grand Duke.

Then for the first time Little Prince Philip spied the beautiful little Princess Tiola, the only child of the haughty Grand Duke. But how different was she from her father! She was without a doubt the sweetest and prettiest little girl in the whole kingdom.

"Let this brave boy go out in search of the bag of gold," she pleaded.

Now the Grand Duke had never refused a request of his little daughter in her life, so now he consented, but with some misgivings. After thanking the little princess most profoundly Prince Philip left on his first great adventure.

(To be continued.)

## Tested Pie Recipes

(By Marly Lee Swan, the well known writer and lecturer on cooking.)

### Pineapple Pie

Mix 1 cup grated pineapple and 1/2 cup sugar. Add 1 cup cream and the juice. Cook until mixture is smooth and thick. Then remove from fire and add 1 well beaten egg. Cook between

—Or—

Beat 2 egg yolks with 1/2 cup sugar. Add 1 1/2 cups grated pineapple and a grating of lemon rind. Fold in 2 stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a pie plate lined with pastry and bake in a moderate oven.

### Squash Pie

Mix 1 cup strained squash pulp, 1 cup sugar, a pinch of cinnamon or nutmeg, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 3 beaten eggs, 1 cup of thick cream and flavoring to taste. Bake in a pie plate lined with pastry and bake in a moderate oven.

### Quick Puff Paste

Mix and sift 1-3 teaspoon salt with 1 cup sifted flour. Work in 1 tablespoon lard. Moisten with ice water, pat and roll thin. Wash 1/2 cup butter carefully and divide into three equal parts. Dot paste with 1 piece of the butter. Fold pat, turn half way round and roll thin. Repeat until the other 2 pieces of butter are used. Roll thin, shape, chill and bake in a hot oven.

### Delicious Pastry

Work 1/2 cup lard into 2 cups flour. Add ice water to make a stiff dough. Cut 1/2 cup washed butter into the dough. Chill in ice box overnight. Roll out on slightly floured board. Fold as to make 3 layers, turn half way round, pat and roll thin. Repeat this process several times. Roll thin, shape and bake in a hot oven.

### Apple Meringue Pie

Have ready 2 cups apple sauce made from tart apples. Add to the apple

sauce 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon flour and the juice and grated rind of 1 lemon. Beat 3 egg yolks slightly and add them to the apple sauce mixture. Pour into a pie plate lined with pastry. Bake until firm in centre and then cover with meringue and brown delicately in a slow oven. To make the meringue beat 3 egg whites until stiff. Add 4 or 5 tablespoons powdered sugar and beat well. Add 1-3 teaspoon lemon juice and spread on pie.

### Green Tomato Pie

Slice green tomatoes into a pie plate lined with pastry. Add 1/2 cup sugar, the juice of 1/2 lemon, a few grains of salt and 1 tablespoon butter. Cover with paste and cook in a moderate oven about 45 minutes.

### Quick Plain Paste

Mix and sift 1/2 teaspoon salt with 1 1/2 cups sifted flour. The flour should always be sifted before measuring. Work in 1/4 cup lard. Moisten the dough with ice water. Turn out on floured board, pat, roll out and shape. Bake in moderate oven.

### Berry Pie

Line a pie plate with pastry. Sprinkle with 1 tablespoon dry bread crumbs and dot with 1 tablespoon butter and sprinkle with 1/2 cup sugar. Fill the plate with berries and sprinkle with 1/2 cup sugar, a pinch of ground spices and 1 tablespoon fine bread crumbs. Dot with 1 tablespoon butter. Put on top crust and bake in a moderate oven.

### Deep Apple Pie

Line a deep pie plate with any good pastry. Pare, core and slice 6 or 8 sour apples. Arrange in pie plate and sprinkle with 1/2 cup sugar, mixed with 1/4 teaspoon grated nutmeg, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon lemon juice and a few gratings of lemon rind. Dot with 2 tablespoons butter. Wet the edges of the under-crust with cold water, cover with top crust and press the edges together. Bake in a moderate oven about 1/2 hour.

### Plain Pie Crust

Wash 1/4 cup butter and set aside. Add 1/2 teaspoon salt and 1/4 cup lard to 1 1/2 cups flour and work in with tips of fingers or two forks. Moisten the dough with cold water, preferably ice water. Turn out on slightly floured board, pat and roll out. Dot with bits of the butter which have been washed. Fold paste so as to make three layers, press edges firmly, pat and roll out. Fold again so as to make 3 layers, turn half way round, pat and roll out. This process may be repeated. It is easier to handle the paste if time is taken between each folding process to chill the dough thoroughly. Five minutes is long enough if the dough is placed near the ice. Bake in a moderate oven.

## Canning Pineapples

(By Mrs. Christine Frederick, the distinguished authority on Household efficiency.)

With the idea in mind that every form of commercial canned goods is going to be much higher this coming year, I recently decided to "do" a few pineapples in addition to my regular supply of native fruit. Pineapples were cheap at the time and I thought I could at least meet the price of a boughten grade by home canning.

When I went into the good-sized town that serves as our trading centre I bought a dozen pines in good condition. The same afternoon I got ready the steam cooker in which I do my canning, washed a dozen jars, sharpened my supply of knives and generally made preparation for my next forenoon's work.

By 8 o'clock the next morning I was at work. First I cut the broom from the pines, then with a very sharp knife I pared each one whole on a wooden board. This waste I saved in a separate crock.

Next I took my pineapples and cut them out the eyes carefully. The snip looks like a pair of scissors except that it has a scoop on the end which digs out each eye with a minimum of waste.

Last I sliced the pineapples in thick sections, then cut in four, giving a little crosswise cut to remove the core. All these pieces I piled in a large wooden chopping bowl.

Meantime, on my 3-burner oil-stove I had been heating an 8-quart kettle

of boiling water, the steam cooker and my syrup. The jars, their caps, the skimmer and everything necessary were standing on a wooden bread board on the table adjacent to the stove. There was also a dishpan of cold water.

Just as soon as the water in the kettle was boiling I lifted the chopping bowl of pineapple sections into the boiling water, allowing them to stay ten minutes. This was the "blanching process," which is advised because it removes the acid and makes necessary only one sterilizing period. At the end of the ten minutes I lifted them with a skimmer into the dishpan of cold water. This was the "cold dip" to make them firm.

I then packed each jar full of the sections from the "cold dip" pan, and at once poured over them the boiling syrup. The clamp was then adjusted and the jars placed in the steam cooker as fast as they were filled.

I packed the jars extremely full in order to save on my jars, since this year each jar or glass represents an appreciable item of cost. I should say that each jar holds half as much again as the usual No. 2 1/2 commercial can, which hold eight slices and which usually costs from twenty-two to twenty-four cents in a good grade.

After my jars were all in the steam cooker I went over the pulp parings, cutting off from the badly shaped ends and top pieces sufficient to serve as dessert for two meals. Next I took all the pulp and dropped it into the boiling water in which I had blanched the slices. This I allowed to boil for about two hours. Then I strained it and added sugar in the proportion of one cup of sugar to four juice. This I allowed to boil up once more and then bottled while hot as a "juice" for summer beverages, sherbets, etc.

Then I took this pulp and added it to the outer parings and placed all in a covered crock with water. In a few weeks this will be delicious pineapple vinegar!

Briefly the net results and expenses of my morning's work were as follows:

Expenses	
12 pineapples @ 15c each	\$1.80
4 lb sugar @ 6c (for the pineapple)	.24
3 lb sugar @ 6c (for the juice)	.18
2-3 gallon oil	.09
Total	\$2.31
Proceeds	
10 full-quart jars canned pineapple (estimated to be worth 25c each)	\$2.50
6 quart jars pineapple juice (estimated to be worth 75c a quart)	2.70
1 crock vinegar	.50
2 desserts	.20
Total	\$5.90

The time involved was four full hours of work for one person. The syrup used on the pineapples was made in the proportion of two quarts sugar to three quarts water and was boiled medium thin. The jars were allowed to remain in the cooker for thirty-five minutes of actual sterilizing, then remained in the cooker until cool with the heat turned off.

I felt that even figuring my own time at twenty-five cents an hour I was still considerably ahead on my forenoon's work. If I could get more fruit at the same price I certainly would put up more.

## Ready Made Items

Elizabeth Thomas, Clinton Hughes, Dorothy Ryerson and George Thomas attended the dance at Christal Lake last Friday evening. They intended attending the dance at Coaldale on Thursday, but one of the young gentlemen was mistaken in the date.

You have all seen or heard of John Hamilton's fine garden; now you should see his crop, it surely is a dandy; but then Mr. Hamilton does things thoroughly.

Elizabeth Thomas and Dorothy Ryerson toured the Colony on Sunday in Dorothy's Franklin Car.

We all are sorry to hear that Mrs. Danner, nee Roxie Thomason, is seriously ill in hospital at Lethbridge.

Janette Ferguson and Minnie Astor were visitors in Lethbridge for the week end.

Thomas A. Edison, who smokes cigars, says that cigarette smoking is a bad habit. Besides being a great scientist, Tom is delightfully human.

## COALDALE NEWS

Mr. W. H. DeMotte arrived in Coal-dale Monday morning from his home in California to look after his farming interests in the Coal-dale district.

Mrs. U. U. Weaver and Mrs. Marion Thompson entertained with a birthday party Friday in honor of their little daughters' fifth birthdays, little Miss Oral Weaver and Betty Thompson. A most enjoyable time was spent by the little folks, after which dainty refreshments were served.

Mrs. Hong, is here visiting her daughters, Mrs. U. U. Weaver and Mrs. L. Lee.

Mr. Geo. Acheson of Whittall was in Coal-dale for a few days last week.

The Women's Institute met Wednesday afternoon. A very interesting program was carried out, each member answering a roll call with her favorite recipe. Canning vegetables was taken up, and everyone present gave some good rule on canning. The meeting was a very helpful one. Delicious refreshments were served by Mesdames Leffler, Matkins and Weaver.

Mrs. Mitchell and Grace returned to Coal-dale Thursday after spending the past month in Macleod with Mrs. Mitchell's sister.

Miss Elberta Suggitt is attending high school in Lethbridge this winter, there being no grade twelve carried in the Coal-dale school.

School opened Monday—Mr. A. J. Law, principal; Mrs. McAlpine in 7 and 8 grades, also assistant principal; Miss Johnson in 5 and 6; Mr. Halpin 3 and 4; Miss Winnifred Hutchinson 2nd; Miss Jennie King in the Primary.

Mr. Miller from the United States is visiting in the home of H. A. Suggitt while looking after his farming property here.

Threshing is in full swing now, but owing to the hot dry summer the yield per acre is greatly reduced.

A New Hampshire preacher says that men should be required to wear smoked glasses to keep them from staring at the women. Why not require the women to wear glasses—or something?

## The Famous Latter Day Saints' Temple at Cardston, S. Alberta.

The granite temple at Cardston now receiving its finishing touches, is entirely unique, and the subject of much comment and admiration by fully 15,000 tourists and visitors from all over Canada and the United States up to date. Although it will take some time yet to complete it, its originators and builders deserve the publication of an authentic description of the sacred edifice.

### History

On June 3, 1887 there arrived at Lees Creek, Alberta, now the site of the town of Cardston, a company of immigrants from Utah. The land at that time being unsurveyed, save the south boundary of the Blood Indian Reservation, they "squatted" on the prairies on and near the present reservation of the town, the latter being then the homestead and pre-emption of Charles Ora Card, the leader of the colony. This he divided into eight acre squares, with 99 foot streets between. Almost in the geographical centre and on the highest elevation within the half mile, an eight acre block was given to the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints by the loyal pioneer, he calling it "Tabernacle Square," and evidently intended that on it the main church for the town and district should some day be built. Some others settled in what was then termed "Card Ward," but which was soon changed to Cardston, and by 1889 some 200 to 300 people had found there a new home.

Among the settlers was an apostle of the church, John W. Taylor. He made a prophetic utterance: "In this land a temple shall be reared to the worship of Almighty God."

This prophecy is now being fulfilled within the space of 32 years. On the date of July 27th, 1913, in the presence of probably 1500 persons,

Joseph F. Smith president of the church, dedicated this Tabernacle Square as the Temple Site. November 9 of the same year a large number of people gathered to witness the breaking of ground as the beginning of the erection of this building. Daniel Kent Greene, of Glenwoodville, turned the first furrow of sod. Work was proceeded with and on September 19, 1915, the laying of the corner stone ceremony was conducted by David O. King of Salt Lake City, under the draped Union Jack and amid bunting and flag decorations and impressive service was held despite rain and sleet. Within the hollowed stone and copper sealed box were placed various coins, a complete set of church books; a history of Cardston, and several photographs and autographs of importance.

The capstone laying took place September 27, 1917, the service being in charge of president E. J. Wood of Cardston; the dedicatory prayer being offered by Patriarch Henry L. Hinman. The stone was placed in position by President Heber S. Allen of Raymond.

After dedication the Temple will only be open to members of the church, in good standing. Until that date tourists and others are privileged to view the various works of art and excellence of construction and listen to the explanation of the uses for which the building is intended.

### Construction

The temple proper, also the massive retaining wall is built of a light grey granite from the quarries at Nelson, B.C. The foundations are some 32 feet deep, and in some instances 12 feet wide at the base, all being of reinforced concrete. The building throughout is lined with hollow tile, steel lathed and hard finish plastered, the latter being covered with canvas gauze to retain paint and prevent cracking. Floors and ceilings are of strongly reinforced concrete, all fire proof and noiseless.

The following were among the materials used in the constructions: 50,000 bags of cement, 3,600 tons of granite, 200 tons of steel, and 14,000 cubic yards of sieved gravel. In addition to the ornamental wood furnishings for the interior, steel window and door frames, steel grates, several car loads of marble, onyx and various fittings and inlays, tile, etc. The cost of plumbing and heating fixtures in the interior of the building is \$60,000. Interior electric wiring only, \$8,085. Roofing of apex only, \$13,000. Sky lights of prismatic glass \$19,111. Estimated total cost of building, heating plant and decoration of grounds is \$900,000.00 plus estimated cost of interior furnishings, something more than \$100,000.00.

Interior finishings are of the best, baths and toilets are of white marble trimmed with nickel and silver and are superior in construction. A most modern ventilating system of warmed, cooled and moistened air, thermostated heat regulators, the latest and best type of electrical furnishings, private lighting system and most modern type of heating plant with no sparing of cost at the expense of durability, characterizes the whole building and additions.

### Architecture

Approaching the town of Cardston from any direction, the large white straight lines of the temple are the first to greet and attract the eye. Impressive and unique, it occupies a distinctive place of its own in the historic field of architecture. It has the Grecian massiveness, a Peruvian touch, and is similar only to the ancient temples of the Aztecs and other aborigines of Central and Southern America, ruins of which have been discovered in recent years.

The optic impression is that of the pyramid or the huge pile effect. The plan is directly a result of a dream of the architect, and was accepted in competition with several others submitted to the first presidency of the church. Of the nine temples erected by the Latter Day Saints there is no other of similar exterior design.

The building is on a pronounced elevation, around which appears to nestle and cluster the dwellings of 1800 people of the prairie town of Cardston. The main structure is of octagonal shape or of a Maltese Cross ground plan, being 118 feet square, and is supported on its four sides by a solid granite retaining wall 165 feet high, the latter being some 10 feet in height. The double approach from the west leads up to broad granite steps of easy tread towards the large ornamental steel gates which are surmounted with bronze lamps. An outside fish pond, about 12 by 30 feet, between the two approaches, is fed by a stream of water falling out of a solid granite wall. On this wall is engraved a most impressive and artistic frieze of cast concrete in color to match the granite. The subject about 20 feet in width by 8 feet high, facing the west and about 30 feet from the sidewalk is that of Jesus and the "Samaritan Woman at the well," showing the Saviour in the attitude of saying He would give the woman the "living water."

On either side of this ornamental pool are stone steps leading up to steel gates and into a tile covered outer court, in size 32 by 90 feet, similar to the "Court of the Gentiles" of former day temples. On all sides and in the court itself, are ornamental flower beds, and at both right and

### SMILES

"The time will soon come," bellowed the orator, "when women will get men's wages."

"Yes," muttered a melancholy voice from the rear of the room. "Next Saturday night."

Trotzky predicts a war between Great Britain and the United States. As usual, Trotzky thinks up something he'd like, and then predicts that it will happen.

Such is the tale of the "Mary Rose" Who fought and held at bay five foes, While to harbor the freighters sped. With food that Britain's sons be fed, And such the pluck of the British tar Who guards us all where'er we are. God grant he may protect us Who rides the seas and keeps us free.

—Glen Shipley.

## KINGS HOTEL

THIRTEENTH STREET, NORTH LETHBRIDGE

## NEWLY FURNISHED AND UN-FURNISHED SUITES

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By Day, Week or Month. ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

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## SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER \$1.00

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A Quiet, Home-like Hotel. Take Blue Line Car to the Door.

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We have opened our shop, temporary, at 212 2nd Avenue South, and if you want your Car or Truck painted, kindly call on us. First Class Work guaranteed and all First Class Paint.

House Painting etc.; prices very reasonable. We have excellent references and can satisfy the public.

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## For Dainty Lunches Cooked to Perfection

Delicious Ice Cream, Graham and White Bread, the Best Cream Puffs in Alberta. Soft Drinks and Confectionery

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606 Third Ave., South Lethbridge.

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VISITING MEMBERS WELCOME

## Red Cross Notes

left, small gold fish ponds fed by a streamlet of water coming out of the stone, and rather typifying the stone which Moses struck for the children of Israel. All is conducive to a sacred atmosphere.

A roof garden over the first floor and outer rooms of the building is accessible from this court by granite steps right and left, and extends with a Tarazza marble tile walk of some 600 feet entirely around the main temple building. Entrance to the main building is through the "Annex" directly across the outer court. The Temple proper technically faces east, where an entrance is provided for those who officiate, the corner stone being the south-east corner and inscribed "1915."

The interior of the Temple will be described later, subject to the consent of the authorities.

### THE LOSS OF THE "MARY ROSE"

'Twas on a clear October day Twelve laden vessels sailed away; Each merchantman to Britain goes Protected by the "Mary Rose."

Her young commander, Fox, R.N., Like Grenville, was a Devon man; He was a fearless man and true, He did as all true Britons do.

The "Mary Rose" was guarding all, When from the crow's nest came the call "Smoke to seaward," called the tar, "Five ships in sight and Huns they are."

"Scatter," snapped the wireless then, "We'll show these Huns we're British men."

The laden freighters sailed away, While the "Mary Rose" held the Hun at bay.

She fought these five for half an hour Until her whole was clothed in fire. Commander Fox then called below: "Open the sea-cocks and down we go."

They mustered on deck with a cheer; The gunners reloaded and showed no fear, And as she sank beneath the wave Her brave crew found a watery grave.

Such is the tale of the "Mary Rose" Who fought and held at bay five foes, While to harbor the freighters sped. With food that Britain's sons be fed, And such the pluck of the British tar Who guards us all where'er we are. God grant he may protect us Who rides the seas and keeps us free.

—Glen Shipley.

Extensive preparations are being made at the Provincial Headquarters of the Red Cross in Calgary to meet the relief situation this fall. The Red Cross has already had a number of calls and have given every assistance possible in all cases, which upon investigation, proved to be genuine.

The Red Cross took an active part in the Memorial services held in Calgary on Sunday. They arranged automobiles for all the soldier patients in the Calgary Hospitals and their members were also in attendance at the service in large numbers.

The unemployment situation is one of the many problems which the new government is giving a good deal of attention these days. The Red Cross is doing its part in helping give information along these lines. Mrs. Wagoner, Honorary Secretary has attended two conferences in Edmonton at which this all-important subject was discussed.

The enthusiasm of members of the Junior Red Cross is so marked in some districts that they have undertaken membership campaigns among the seniors and are doing very well. With the opening of the schools, their work will become very active.

### SUMMER'S DECLINE

When once the coolish nights begin The torrid days to mitigate, Old Pegasus may be reined in To amble at a pretty gait.

Now may the climate not refuse To let the lightsome thought arise— Not yet doth Autumn chill the Muse, No more doth Summer cauterize.

Refreshing dew Aurora serves For fairies to get sober on— Titania takes it for her nerves And passes it to Oberon.

The taint has left the earthly air That Masters and Mahatmas fear, And there is something pure and fair Inherent in the atmosphere.

The birds are silent through the days, But bugs at evening jubilate; And ah, how soft the wreaths of haze The distant hills obnubilate!

The sweet corn's getting tough and old, But turn your thoughts to hominy; Thus do we change our dress for gold—

Gloria tibi, Domine! —Ted Robinson, in Cleveland Plain-dealer.

The birds are silent through the days, But bugs at evening jubilate; And ah, how soft the wreaths of haze The distant hills obnubilate!

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## THE MACLEOD TIMES AND MACLEOD WEEKLY NEWS

(Independent in Politics)

A weekly newspaper printed and published at Macleod, Alberta, every Thursday

C. J. DILLINGHAM .....Publisher  
S. DILLINGHAM, Mgr. and Editor.

Subscription Price ..... \$2.00  
Foreign ..... \$2.50

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All classified advertising and readers must be paid in advance.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1921

### HOPEFUL CHARLES

Hope springs eternal in the royal breast. If you are a king, and your people come and chase you off your throne, you do not acknowledge any feeling of unkingliness. You find a comfortable residence somewhere outside of your home land, and enjoy the adulation of a little crowd of retainers who continue to call you "majesty." Day after day and year after year you wait for something to turn up.

Just look at Constantine. He was kicked out of Greece and the door was slammed behind his departing coat-tails with a loud bang. Tino went to Switzerland and settled down to the cheerful business of hoping. He hoped and hoped, and at length the door was opened to him, and now he is back on his throne reigning for all he is worth.

Tino's example is doubtless an in-

**A. T. LEATHER**  
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## Service Garage

REPAIR SERVICE UNEXCELLED  
ALL WORK GUARANTEED—PRICES REASONABLE

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TIRES, TUBES, AUTO ACCESSORIES  
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FREE AIR — AUTO LIVERY — OPEN DAY AND NIGHT



"LOOK FATHER! A NEW PAIR OF SHOES"

I took them to Lemire's to have them healed and soled and now you have a new pair of shoes for one third the cost of new ones. They do all kinds of shoe repairing at very reasonable prices. Mother and I will have our worn shoes repaired by them also."

**J. A. LEMIRE**  
Shoe Repairer — Macleod

## NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS CLUB CAFE

IN FORMER BAKER & HARTLEY BUTCHER SHOP  
BUILDING, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT SERVICE  
EVERYTHING TO EAT IN SEASON

REASONABLE RATES QUICK SERVICE

BUFFET IN CONNECTION --- Soft  
Drinks of all kinds

OPEN FROM 6.30 A.M. TO 12.30 AT NIGHT  
MANAGEMENT AND STAFF WHITE PEOPLE

aspiration to all the other expatriate ex-monarchs who are scattered about Europe. Brother-in-law William, who is resting at Doorn, thinks of Tino with affection and admiration. We are told that William is hopeful at least part of the time. What Tino did why should not William do? The answer is that Tino was only a petty rogue while William was a tremendous thug. The world's policemen are watching William more carefully than they watched Tino.

Then take the case of young Charles Hapsburg. Charles was neither a rogue nor a thug. He is amiable and monumentally mediocre. There is no malice in Charles, and no ability. He is, probably, the most hopeful of all the throneless kings. And he has reason. He is the only one of them who has a country that really yearns for a king.

The other kings are in seclusion mainly because their ex-subjects do not desire their services. Hungary actually wants a king. It considers itself still a kingdom. It would take Charles back in a minute, were it not for the neighbors. Hungary has very strong-willed neighbors. They used to be Hungary's servants, but the war made them Hungary's equals, and since the war they have banded together to insure Hungary's humility and good behavior. They will not have Hungary putting on airs. And with great emphasis they assert that Hungary shall not repossess herself of the luxury of a Hapsburg king.

This is why Charles had to get out quite suddenly and with lack of dignity when he made his little journey back to Buda-Pesth to reclaim his crown. It was not the Hungarians, but the obstreperous neighbors who proclaimed that the vacant Hapsburg throne must continue to yawn.

But the Hungarians continue to play at having a kingless kingdom, and Charles continues to play at being their king. By the rules of self-determination any kingdom that wants a king ought to have one. So Charles the Hopeful is about to appeal to the

League of Nations to lead him back to St. Stephen's regalia. He would have the league put a quietus on the Rouman, Serb, Croat, Czech and Slovak neighbors who have presumed to forbid his restoration.

Probably Charles Hapsburg, amiable and unimpressive, would do no great harm back in Hungary. But his name is against him. Europe desires no more Hapsburgs in eminent places. It is an extremely sure guess that the League of Nations will not accede to the royal request. The league will, perhaps, express its requests; and will explain that the neighbors of Hungary are more to be considered than the aspirations of Charles or the acquiescence of the Magyars.

Still Charles will keep on hoping. Kings in eclipse always hope. This is their chief business, likewise their foremost pleasure.

### WILLING TO FIGHT

There are still it seems a considerable number of Americans who are willing to fight. The Spanish consulate at New York has lately been thronged with men who are desirous of becoming members of the foreign legion that is being recruited for service against the Moors. About 400 have been accepted in the course of the present week.

Enlistment in the legion involves forswearing allegiance to the United States and doing military service on the border of the Sahara under a foreign flag at a remuneration of between 60 and 90 cents a day. But there are men of all races and nationalities who are willing to undertake the venture. Last week when the Spanish government began to recruit in England it met the same response as in New York. Few cases are reported from either country in which there is a genuine liking of army life or even the desire for a "lark across the sea" that doubtless had much to do with successful recruiting for European service in the days before the United States entered the great war.

Service in the Spanish army is accepted today primarily as a means of livelihood. Men who are out of work accept it in preference to continuing their struggle to find employment. This seems to be particularly true of former service men not only of the American army but of other armies as well. They are accustomed to the outdoor life and to the army routine. They know furthermore what army chow is and how unpalatable it becomes. But fighting in the uniform of a foreign nation and for a cause of which they have but little conception they regard as preferable to facing the winter without food and shelter.

It is a sad spectacle to contemplate that of service men being mustered out of the armies of their own countries only to be forced to accept service in that of a foreign nation. Unfortunately there are few available means of alleviating the unemployment situation from which they suffer. The railroad refunding bill if promptly enacted by giving employment to perhaps a million men would take up a portion of the slack. The continued procrastination of the senate, in view of the needs of the roads for financial relief and of labor for employment is difficult to explain.

### U. S. Prohibition After Two Years

Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams, the well known American writer, has been communicating to Colliers' some of the results of prohibition as they have presented themselves to him in his wanderings up and down his country. Mr. Adams writes dispassionately and does not portray his personal attitude toward prohibition. His main conclusion is that the question of prohibition has been swallowed up in a larger question of immensely greater importance to the American nation. The question is: "Will the United States continue to be a law-abiding country?" Prohibition is the law of the land, and whether a citizen is for prohibition or against it, if he is a good citizen he will obey the law. Says Mr. Adams:

"If New Jersey is to practice reasonable interpretation of alcoholic lawlessness, why not of arson? If New York, by liberal enforcement, is going to permit A and B to take a drink when they want it, why should it not exhibit an equally charitable

attitude towards X, who desires to mount a soap box and demand the immediate overthrow of the Constitution; Mrs. Y, who aspires to maintain the principle of personal liberty by walking up Fifth Avenue in a pink rightie, and Z, whose frustrated ambition is to introduce into general circulation five-dollar bills of his own home manufacture?"

### Public Opinion

It is very easy to answer the questions, but it is not easy to show that the breaking of one law is more or less an act of lawlessness than the breaking of another. Of course, the reason A and B are permitted to do what they want to do in spite of the law while the other letters of the alphabet are restrained is that A and B are not going against public opinion which, after all, is the foundation of law. We know that murders in the Southern States, where the victims are negroes suspected of offenses against white women, and where the murders are called lynchings, are not regarded as of the same seriousness as the murder of a white woman by a negro, or the murder of one white man by another in the North, or, indeed, in any part of the United States. The fact is not to be justified, but it is a fact.

### The Great Experiment

Prohibition, according to Mr. Adams, has made millions of new lawbreakers in the United States, many of them belonging to what they would call the "better classes." He says that if the prohibitionists number two-thirds of the population—and not more has been claimed for them—the question to be settled is whether two men can permanently impose their will on a third in a matter of personal habits, if he is resolved to defy the will whenever an occasion presents. Prohibition has been theoretically in force for two years, but for many years it must remain an experiment. There never was a law like it before. There never was a law affecting the personal habits of millions of people passed by

two-thirds of the population. Some believe it never can be made to work. Even prohibitionists who may partly agree that this is so, can point to some certain benefits, and Mr. Adams supports them.

### Less Liquor Drunk

There can be no question, he says, that the total consumption of liquor is much less than it was before there was prohibition. There is less public drunkenness, chiefly because the saloon is practically extinct. While it is possible, he says, for anyone who wants a drink to get one, the constant temptation of the swinging doors of the corner saloon has ceased to exist. Saloons no longer flaunt themselves. Men do not reel out of their doors. The reason is that the saloon does not desire to advertise itself more than is absolutely necessary. The saloons can no longer serve as many customers as they did in the old days, because they have to use some caution, and therefore they are obliged to double and quadruple the old prices. This in itself is a sort of prohibition. It must affect tens of thousands of persons who used to drink because they liked to drink and could afford it, but who do not drink now because they cannot afford it.

### Police Are Indifferent

The impression Mr. Adams has of the large cities is that the police are indifferent to the law, and there are not enough federal officers to enforce it. Chicago wants saloons and therefore Chicago has them. Not long ago, he says, the Chicago police perpetrated one of the subtlest jokes of the age when they raided a fashionable restaurant, and out of all the alcoholic revellers selected for arrest was a professional anarchist, probably the only person present whose contempt for the law was genuine and inherent. It added nothing to the unintentional humor of the performance that he happened to be drinking vichy at the time. The law has not changed the habits of the farmers, who vote prohibition as a rule, but continue to make their own hard cider. There are more cases of alcohol in the hospitals, than before, and this, in the view of Mr. Adams, is probably the result of more home drunkenness. These are some of the results to date, and they cannot be wholly satisfactory to any considerable element of the community.

### LADY BYNG—A NOVELIST

Lady Byng, wife of our new Governor-General, is likely to be a prominent figure not only in the social circles of the Dominion, but also in the literary world, for she is herself a successful novelist, author of two very popular romances, "Barriers" and "Anne of the Marshlands." Both books are of quite recent publication in England. Canadian-made editions will be available for Canadian readers at an early date.

These novels have been well received in England, and the critics have commented upon the powerful character drawing, the crisp, entertaining style, the witty dialogue, and the clever prolongation of suspense in the plot. "Barriers" is a romance which combines humor, characterization and entanglement of plot. "Anne of the Marshlands" is an interesting study both of character and locality. The marshlands in which the scenes are laid are the Essex marshes in the neighborhood of which Lord and Lady Byng have their English home.

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GEORGE ADE wrote it,  
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"NO CHILDREN"

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NEXT WEEK  
CONSTANCE BINNEY  
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The story of a girl who longed for adventure, and got it in good measure.

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WED. & THURS.  
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Be sure to read Reach & Co.'s Add. on Page 8.

Eat more of Bawden's bread; it is the cheapest food.

Big reductions in footwear at the U. F. A. store.

See the new line of fine stationery at R. D. McNay's.

The Palace Cafe for first-class meals, ice cream and soft drinks.

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W. K. Mackie for shoe repairing at moderate prices.

Best equipment and Service—The Silver Grill.

Great West Saddlery—Harness, Trunks, Valises.

Billy Wilkinson, Auto Livery—Phone 215 or 105.

See K.A.Y. for hall insurance before it is too late.

J. A. Lemire can make your old shoes look like new.

The Service Garage for prompt service in repairs and parts.

Funeral Director and Embalmer—Phone 218.—Geo. McFarquhar.

For preserving crabapples and pears go to the Macleod Supply.

J. W. Moreash, merchant tailor, also cleaning, pressing and dyeing.

New fall samples in Men's Made-to-Measure Clothes—See them at J. T. Marks.

See the new skirt lengths at R. T. Barker's. Fashionable new plaids and stripes.

List your lands adjacent to Lethbridge Northern Ditch with Geo. H. Scougall.

List your lands with Hugh Mackintosh, local agent United Grain Growers.

Stand Off Flouring Mills do grist the year round. Hutterite Mills—Stand Off.

Two 6-room modern houses—well located—rent moderate—apply Geo. H. Scougall.

R. W. Russell, optometrist, makes a specialty of the examination of children's eyes.

Whitefoot Photo Service for amateur finishing, portraiture and commercial photography.

Cosy Corner Ice Cream Parlor for ice cream, fruits, candies, fancy china, school supplies and sporting goods.

Summer hats—straw shapes and children's hats at greatly reduced prices at Miss A. M. Wilson's.

Farm Implements—the best Plows, Cultivators, Drills—McLaughlin Cars—Oils and Greases—H. H. Young.

One large warehouse, suitable for contractors, etc., and one good garage to rent. Apply K. A. Y. Realty Co.

See D. R. Carso for that job of plumbing, gas fitting or steam fitting. —Prompt and efficient service guaranteed.

The Speedway Garage is now open for business under the able management of W. O. Hoodless and Cecil Altham.

If you need any lights fixed Phone No. 7, the Municipal Light Department. They do good work at reasonable prices.

For all kinds of building and contracting—general carpenter work—go to C. W. Stevens, 24th St., opposite Times Office.

George Marlow will take you to Waterton Lakes or anywhere else you may wish to go. His is a first-class auto service.

You can sell that second hand furniture to advantage if you go to H. Pitkin & Co. Auctioneering solicited in town of Macleod.

Go to Lambert for estimates on your building or other carpenter jobs—you know from his record he will give you satisfaction. Shop phone 4—House phone 82.

### BAILIFF'S SALE

At Stevens' Livery Stable on Saturday, September 3rd, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, there will be offered for sale the following:

1 set harness,  
2 kitchen stoves, 2 kitchen tables, 3 kitchen chairs, 1 White sewing machine, 1 dresser, 1 coal oil stove, 1 dozen dinner plates, 1 spring mattress (single); 1 crosscut saw, quantity of pipe, old iron, 2 wrenches and other small tools.

26-1t W. J. RYAN, Bailiff.

**The Whitefoot Photo Service**  
AMATEUR FINISHING  
PORTRAITURE  
COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY  
Phone 64, Macleod

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST—A pocket book at the C.P.R. station. Finder return it to Mrs. O. C. Edwards—will be rewarded. 20-1t

FOR SALE—About 4½ yards inlaid linoleum, used about three months—a bargain for cash. Apply Times Office.

PLAIN SEWING DONE, by day hour or piece. Phone 182. Mrs. Ethel MacMillan. 24-3t-p \$1.05

STRAYED—Two colts, one black yearling and one grey 2-year-old, branded lazy T over lazy D on left hip. \$10 will be paid for information leading to their recovery. Apply G. Hale, Twin Butte, Alta.

LOST—Set of upper teeth on Standard trail. \$5.00 reward for return to Times office. 24-3t

NOTICE—In Macleod Pound, Fire Hall, one black filly two or three years old, and one bay filly two years old with little white in face; no visible brand on either. 25-3t

LOST, in Macleod, about three weeks ago, a large grey-black shawl. Finder leave at Mr. Otto Derach's. 26 1t p 50c.

FOR SALE—Indian Squaw dancing dress, chief's headdress, leather couch, baby go-cart, electric iron—all nearly new.

WANTED—Pupils for private lessons in Shorthand, Typewriting and Bookkeeping. P.O. Box 73, Macleod. 26-3t

LOST—Large wool shawl—dark and light grey check, on sixteenth July. Reward. Leave at Times office. 26-1t

### Business Associates

"Who's the sweet guy you was just talkin' to?" asked Tony the boot-black.

"Aw, him and me's worked together for years," answered Mickey the newsboy. "He's the editor of one of me papers."

ANY PERSON found shooting or trespassing on the Rowe Farm (known as the Franklin Ranch), will be prosecuted. 25-3t

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Per Box

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## MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale.

There will be offered for sale by public auction at the Court House steps in the Town of Macleod in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday the 3rd day of September, 1921, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely: Firstly, all that portion of the North-West Quarter of Section Thirty-four (34) in Township Nine (9), Range Twenty-five (25), West of the Fourth Meridian and lying to the East of the right bank of the Old Man River. Secondly, the North-east of Section Thirty-four (34) in Township Nine (9) and Range Twenty-five (25) West of the Fourth Meridian; and, thirdly, all that portion of the South-west Quarter of Section Three (3), lying East of the Old Man River in Township Ten (10), Range Twenty-five (25) West of the Fourth Meridian, excepting mines and minerals.

Terms of the sale to be 20 per cent. cash at the time of the sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances, save taxes to date of sale.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated about eight miles from Macleod and that there is a good habitable house, fair stable, fine grove of shade trees. The Old Man river passes the property and there are approximately one hundred and seventy-five acres under cultivation, and the land is all fenced. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to John L. Fawcett, Macleod, Alta.

Dated at Macleod this 13th day of May, A.D. 1921.

Approved: W. FORBES, JOHN L. FAWCETT, Registrar. Vendor's Solicitor 24-3t

## ESTATE OF CHARLES EAGLES, INSANE

Any person having a claim against the estate of Charles Eagles, late of Macleod, at present an inmate of the Provincial Mental Hospital, is required to forward a statement of his

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H. PITKIN & CO. Licensed Auctioneer for Town of Macleod — ALBERTA

## CLUB BILLIARD ROOM

J. R. MORRISON Prop.



claim, verified by statutory declaration, to the Administrator of Lunatics' Estates, Edmonton, Alta., before the 15th day of September, 1921, after which date administration will proceed, having regard only to the claims filed.

(Sgd.) E. N. HIGINBOTHAM, Administrator of Lunatics' Estates, Edmonton, Alberta. 24-3t

## THE PARTY AT NURSERY RHYMES

The following Nonsense Rhyme was written one evening by the author at the express command of his own two kiddies, and was never intended for publication. It is only at the request of a number of parents in Macleod that same is now appearing in The Times—and please remember, it is just for the kiddies.

Old Mother Hubbard one bright summer's day  
And the old woman who lived in a shoe,  
Agreed to have a party so gay,  
And invite all their friends to it, too.

Invitations were sent to everyone  
Who resided in Nursery Land,  
And each one accepted and said they would come.

Dear kiddies, the party was grand.

There was Mary of School fame we all know so well,  
And her little lamb, washed pearly white,  
With Mary Contrary of garden and shell,  
With a bouquet of flowers so bright.

Then Little Tom Tucker who calls for his supper,  
And Jack Horner all sticky with jam,  
And Taffy the Welshman, who came a bad cropper,  
Then got beaten for stealing a ham.

Poor Simple Simon came slowly along,  
With a face that was hungry and sad,  
And behind him the Pieman, singing a song,  
Pies sold for a penny, my lad."

Then Little Red Riding Hood, looking so neat,  
And the dear little Babes in the Wood,  
And young Jack and Jill so pretty and sweet,  
With Tom Tucker, who sang for his food.

Old Blue Beard the villain, now thoroughly nice,  
Came ambling along with his wives,  
And Jack of the Beanstalk, and Three Little Blind Mice,  
And Puss of the well, with nine lives.

Who's this, you say, with babies—yes, two?  
Why, Hop o' My Thumb, on the hop,  
And the Babies? why, Baby Bunting, you know,  
While the other fell from the tree top.

Yes, there's an old lady driving some geese,  
It's dear Mother Goose, I declare,  
And Tommy, the Piper's son, playing his piece,  
And the cows dancing gay to the air.

And last, but not least, there's a Queen and a King,  
With twenty-four birds in a pie;  
It's a sixpenny song that you hear them all sing,  
And the maid with her nose all awry.

'Twas the most wonderful party that ever was seen  
There was dancing and wonderful times,  
They crowned Mother Hubbard sovereign and queen  
Of the Kingdom of Nursery Rhymes.

—Chas. K. Underwood.

## Extent of French Recovery Shown

Paris, France Aug 25—It is desirable always to keep in mind when France is criticized, and often rightly criticized, on this or that point, the tremendous efforts she has made since the armistice. Some injustice is often done to France in this respect. Certainly the facts are not sufficiently known and the survey of the situation that Henry Cheron has just made comes opportunely.

With so much that might undermine confidence in France, these figures are calculated to restore that faith which has prevailed in the future of the country. First Mr. Cheron shows the condition to which the country was reduced by the war. The northern railways, which extend over 2123 kilometers, were left without a single locomotive depot, without a single station, little or big, that had not been practically destroyed. The railway itself was pulled up in many parts. As for the eastern railways, over 1700 kilometers of rail had been rendered useless.

Now it has also to be remembered that after the war there were at least 2,000,000 fewer workers than before. As for the intellectual and moral forces that disappeared, it would of course be impossible to estimate them.

## FARM IMPLEMENTS

Deering—McCormick—Emerson McLaughlin Cars Oils and Greases

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## Municipal Electricity Department

The days are now drawing in and very soon you will be using your Electric Light several hours each evening. Now is a very good time to look over your lighting arrangements and get that extra light fixed. We do this kind of work well and at a fair price. Lighting material has dropped in price—now is the time to take advantage of this as prices will rise again with the coming of the winter demand. JUST PHONE NO. 7—We will send a man to look over your requirements.

## WARNING

The days are now drawing in and very soon you will be using your Electric Light several hours each evening. Now is a very good time to look over your lighting arrangements and get that extra light fixed. We do this kind of work well and at a fair price. Lighting material has dropped in price—now is the time to take advantage of this as prices will rise again with the coming of the winter demand. JUST PHONE NO. 7—We will send a man to look over your requirements.

## Municipal Electricity Department

The days are now drawing in and very soon you will be using your Electric Light several hours each evening. Now is a very good time to look over your lighting arrangements and get that extra light fixed. We do this kind of work well and at a fair price. Lighting material has dropped in price—now is the time to take advantage of this as prices will rise again with the coming of the winter demand. JUST PHONE NO. 7—We will send a man to look over your requirements.

At any rate the census of 1911 showed that France had 39,200,000 inhabitants while that of 1921 shows that France has only 37,140,000 inhabitants. While it is true that 300,000 French soldiers are engaged outside France and have thus been omitted from the census returns, there has to be put against this fact, among other things, the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine. In any case these soldiers are not available for the work of reconstitution.

## Revival of Grain Trade

Nevertheless, France has managed to reconstitute to some extent her means of production. The principal cereals, wheat, barley, oats, maize, and others have fallen off considerably. At the armistice over 32 per cent less ground was devoted to their culture, if the figures of 1913 were taken as the standard. In two years the diminution was brought down to 26 per cent—that is to say, 1,606,405 more hectares had been put into cultivation. It may, therefore, be assumed that if progress continues along the lines indicated, at the end of five or six years at the most French agriculture will have reached the same level so far as extent of ground under cultivation is concerned as before the war. This is an estimate based upon specific elements of judgment and is accepted by the experts.

Potatoes and beet root are also being cultivated in much greater quantity. Beet roots were of course chiefly grown in the north, where there is a large sugar refining industry. Last year the superficial area consecrated to the beet root attained 40 per cent of that of 1913. Land devoted to potatoes was reduced in 1918 by 23 per cent; last year the shortage had diminished to 12 per cent.

These are encouraging and specific facts which cannot be disproved and which are much more impressive than the general statements which are often made that France is recovering. The same testimony is furnished if one looks at the estimates of French cattle. Take the case of cows. Before the war, from 1906 to 1913, the average increase each year was from 32,000 to 35,000 head. But during the past two years the increase is 370,000 head—for each 15 times the increase of former days. There are of course special circumstances, such as the reception of animals from Germany by way of restitution, which are responsible for this tremendous growth; but the figures are none the less significant and may almost be said to be startling. What applies to cattle applies to pork. There are 600,000 more pigs in France than there were two years ago. It is calculated that the shortage of horses, however, is such that it cannot be overcome in less than 10 years. There is at present a deficit of 584,730 horses.

## Industrial Comparisons

Turning to industry, it is shown that the personnel occupied in the workshops of the liberated regions only reached on July 1, 1919, 3 per cent of the personnel of 1913. The percentage has been increased month by month and at the present moment stands at over 45. It has required prodigious energy to obtain this result.

The circulation of trains in the invaded districts has been reestablished and is now entirely regular. In the north the continuity is complete and in the east there is only one line which remains to be restored. By the fall of this year this last section will have been relaid. In some cases, of course, bridges, depots, and station have been replaced in a provisional manner, but for the most part they have been definitely restored. The tunnels are all available except in the east, that of Maure, where there were 200,000 cubic meters of rubbish to be cleared away. Five great viaducts, 25 yards in height and from 100 to 200 yards in length, which, destroyed by explosives, were ruined in their very foundations, have been rebuilt.

These and many other proofs of French energy are set out in the report

## D. R. CARSE

PLUMBING, GASFITTING AND TINSMITHING

24th St. Phone 121

of Mr. Cheron, and when so many complaints are made about what has not been done it is good to report in this way what has by extraordinary efforts been accomplished. What is chiefly lacking in the ruined regions is a sufficiency of habitations. There are too many makeshift dwellings which are of such character that one can only marvel at the patience of the occupants. They demand at the earliest those houses are German or French possible to live decently, and whether those houses are German or French is to them of little importance.

## BETTER RUB THAN RUST

There are proverbs bright and sparkling. There are others dry as dust. The one that pleases me the most is "Better rub than rust." If there's friction in the rubbing it will leave you bright and clear. You'll have you wits about you And of danger have no fear.

'Tis inaction makes you lazy, Heeding not the Master's call, Better far to step out lively, Even though we get a fall. For the slip will not be lasting If we strive to get ahead; There's more to be made by rising Than lying in your bed.

No one can hope to get ahead Without the will to strive, The people needed most today Are those that are alive. There's lots of people in this world Live in a fossil state; Ambition never stirs their souls From early dawn to late.

While others pushing through the crowd, Emerge on higher ground, No trace of rust on such as these Has ever yet been found. So let us do our best to keep This proverb our main trust, That if we want success in life We'd "Better rub than rust." —Henry A. Ashmead.

## The Psychological Moment

Reginald was trembling, but he knew the music must be faced. "Shall I ask your father for his consent tonight, darling?" he inquired. "You had better," spoke up the small brother unexpectedly from behind the sofa. "Pa's in his stocking feet."

## George Cohan Quits The Show Business

George Cohan has gone out of the show business, closing down his New York theatre and disbanding half a dozen companies, all of which were appearing in successful plays. The reason for his action was a quarrel with the actor who have permitted themselves to become unionized and connected with the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Cohan said that this meant the death of art, and so he quit. Some day he may return to the theatre,

## IT IS TIME YOU SAW "SOMETHING DIFFERENT"

Are you just a bit tired of problem plays and eternal triangles and divorces? Would you like "something different" in moving pictures—something fresh and new—and, yes, romantic? Something that will entertain you and make you forget the coal situation and the price of shoes?

Then you must make sure you see SOMETHING DIFFERENT, with CONSTANCE BINNEY playing the romantic role of a girl in a Central American revolution. It is at the Empress on Monday and Tuesday, September 5th and 6th.

## GARbutt BUSINESS COLLEGE

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## FALL TERM OPENING

DAY SCHOOL---Monday, Aug. 29 NIGHT SCHOOL---Thurs., Sept. 8

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24-3t



A. D. FERGUSON, Druggist

and he intimates that he is quite likely to write a play after he has had a good holiday. If he does, it is likely to be a real good play, for brilliant as have been his past achievements in writing, and especially in rewriting plays, it is admitted by Mr. Cohan himself that a man ought not to try to be a playwright while he has to be a manager at the same time. A certain leisure and freedom from such worries as the intoxication of a manager in Indianapolis and the threat of a leading lady to leave the company at Omaha are necessary for the production of good plays.

## Present Lot is Mediocre

Mr. Cohan takes rather a despondent view of present American playwrights. They don't write complete plays. They leave too much to be written after the play has been submitted to the manager. They don't tell their story in the right way and sometimes they don't tell it at all. The reader is left to look for it, and if the idea happens to be a good one the manager is willing to write a play out of it himself. Says Mr. Cohan, "There is the greatest importance in the way a character or set of characters may speak. A line couched in the wrong language, the use of incorrect words in stating a fact or a feeling may ruin the following ten minutes of the play. Then the scene is spoiled and the poor scene may ruin the act. Of course the playwright may not know that. It takes a manager of experience in producing plays. Look at the immense service, for instance, David Belasco may be to a playwright. He knows just when the language fails to express a sentiment it is meant to express."

## Admires Chaplin

Mr. Cohan is not a movie fan. He goes to only two pictures—those in which Chaplin appears because he says that Chaplin is an artist, and those that are produced by Griffith because they are beautiful pictures. He finds no illusion in the movies, however, for he never gets over the idea that he is looking at a lot of photographs. He believes the movies have been a great thing for the theatre and not the bad thing so many other onlookers have declared them. They have built up an army of theatre-goers. After they have gone to the movies for a while, according to Mr. Cohan, they realize the limitations of the pictures and desire to see a real play. That they have done harm in driving the stock companies out of business is not to be denied. The stock companies were the training schools for actors and

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is done by a Trust Company than by an individual in the administration of estates, because it is specially organized for this purpose, and the volume of its business results in less expensive and more efficient service.

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## SPEEDWAY GARAGE

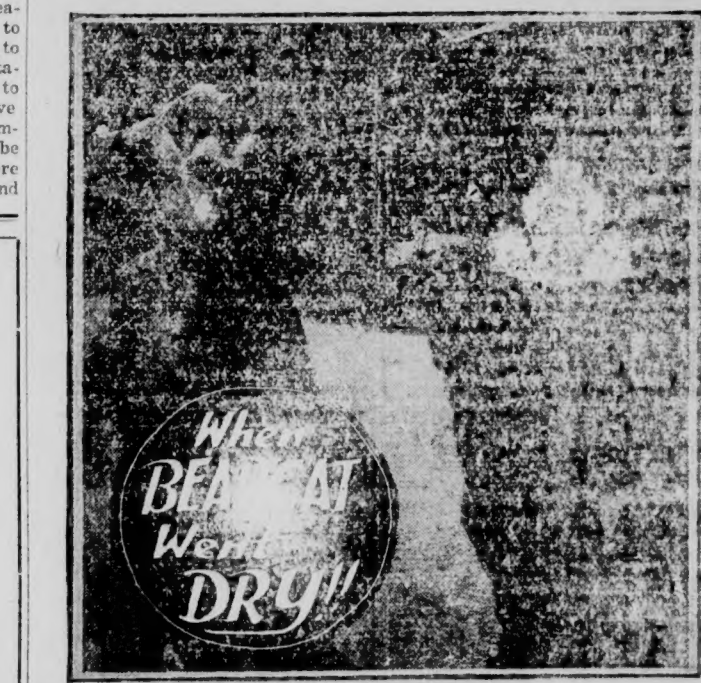
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PROMPT AND EFFICIENT WORK GUARANTEED

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EMPRESS WED. and THURS. NEX T WEEK

they have almost ceased to exist.

Bed Room Farces Mr. Cohan does not mince words in discussing the "bed room" farces of the American stage. He says: "The man who produces them as well as the public that sees them are alike a disgrace to the American theatre. But there is possibly less stigma on the theatre-goers. Look in on the third or fourth night of one of these shows. You will not find a theatre public. There is a totally different kind of man there. These men are to be identified by their habit of carrying about pictures which they show secretly, stories they tell under their breath or salacious bits of newspaper printing or typewriting they draw out of their pockets. The earmarks of this kind of person are easy to recognize. It is not the theatre-goers who support these plays. I am sorry to say that they do make money for their promoters. One man has made a million or more out of them. And he is the man who does not have to prostitute his position in this way, as he is a showman in every sense of the word and could make just as much in any kind of play. These pieces after a while seem to poison the people who deal with them. The French originals on which they were once modelled have some humor. These American pieces have only their dirt."

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GEORGE MARLOW Leave orders at H. H. Young's Implement Office.

dispensable that without him the play would have to end. Such is Willie Collier. He names also Frank Bacon, Elsie Janis and Fay Bainter as among the few who are really entitled to be regarded as stars. The plays, too, are not what they were. He cannot find today any comedy as good as "A Gilded Fool," which Henry Gay Carleton wrote for Nat Goodwin. He might have added that it was only Goodwin's luck or art in choosing clever plays that earned him a reputation as an actor. Mr. Cohan says that in all the years he was with Harris, in which time he wrote 50 plays and read a thousand, they never received but one play ready to be produced. That was "The Fortune Hunter," by Winchell Smith.



# Telegraph News

## PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY IS SIGNED BY UNITED STATES

America Not Bound by Any Enumerated Parts of the Versailles Pact

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The peace treaty with Germany, which was signed yesterday in Berlin, has been made public by the state department. It puts into force the economic reparations, military and various other provisions of the unratified treaty of Versailles, but provides specially that the United States shall not be bound by the covenant of the League of Nations or by other enumerated parts of the Versailles settlement.

The declarations of the peace resolutions are reaffirmed in the treaty, and it contains, in addition, a blanket provision that any benefit which might accrue to this country under the Versailles pact is to be regarded as null and void.

Germany's renunciations of her overseas possessions jointly to the five big powers is reaffirmed, as are the military clauses of the Versailles treaty, the sections relating to prisoners, reparations, finance, economic measures, commerce and abrogation of all other existing treaties between the two countries.

### League Disregarded

In disassociating the United States from the League of Nations the document provides not only that this government will not be bound by the covenant, but that no action of the league shall be considered as placing an obligation upon the United States.

The United States also stipulates that it will not be bound by the sections of the Versailles treaty relating to the boundaries of Germany, to the political readjustments in Europe, to the settlements affecting China, Siam, Liberia, Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Bulgaria, or Shantung, or to the establishment of an international labor organization.

In the state department statement issued to announce the signature of the treaty, special mention was made of the reaffirmation of this government's share in the renounced German overseas possessions, the statement declaring that this provision "confirms the rights of the United States with respect to Yap and other former German overseas possessions upon an equality with the other powers."

The department's statement reviewed the treaty in detail, emphasizing that any advantage which might have been gained by ratification of the Treaty of Versailles is fully preserved under the present instrument. There is a provision in the treaty reaffirming the present attitude of the United States government toward the reparations commission by declaring that it reserved the right to participate in the commission's deliberations, but would not be bound to any such participation except by its own decision.

## VISIT MACLEOD ON LONG JAUNT

MACLEOD, Aug. 25.—"Chicago to Mexico and every state in the Union," was the sign on one of the tourist cars passing through Macleod this week. They started out to see North America, as far as car travel, and "we have now been on the way ten months and purpose spending two years before we return home," was the lady of the party spoke. "We had a splendid time, and expect to meet many more Canadians. They are the best we have met yet on our trip." From Macleod they were going west through the mountains, over to the coast, then south into every town and city, and all that is worth seeing. "We are happy living this way," they said.

## EMBARGO DEFENDED BY ASSOCIATION

Livestock Growers in England Bitterly Opposed to its Removal, But Commission's Report Favorable

LONDON, Aug. 24.—It may be confidently stated that efforts to secure complete agreement in the embargo commission's report have been successful, and the recommendation for removal will be unanimous. News to this effect emanated last night from a reliable source.

That there will be strong opposition to putting the recommendation into effect is now disclosed, and this qualifies the prospect of the government giving immediate effect to the recommendations of the commission. Organizations favoring retention of the embargo do not intend to take defeat "lying down." The secretary of the Live Stock Defence Association told the press last night that he intended to enter the strongest protest possible against the removal of the embargo, regardless of the findings of the commission. This body was formed for the special purpose of fighting for continuation of the embargo, and is composed of representative farmers with influential members of the Royal Agricultural Society. Numerous other cattle inter-

ests of the homeland are also represented in the rolls.

Such hostility which is forecasted in threats by the association will in all probability force the government to seek from parliament powers to give effect to the recommendation of the commission, which means there is bound to be considerable delay before the finding can be effective. It is unlikely that parliament will touch the subject this year, owing to the shortage of stock foodstuffs, which are inadequate to cope with any influx of Canadian cattle. Moreover, owing to the lateness of the season, it is unlikely that importation on a large scale could be begun until next spring. Meanwhile the Livestock Association will continue the fight.

## WOOLF WITHDRAWS HIS PETITION TO UNSEAT STRINGHAM

The petition filed by Martin Woolf, the defeated candidate at the recent election at Cardston to unseat the member elected, G. L. Stringham, on the ground that he is not a British subject, either by birth, or naturalization, has proved a "mare's nest." Mr. Stringham, it has been now ascertained, is and was a naturalized British subject at the time of the election.

In reply to the petition of Martin Woolf, the following reply was filed at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning by W. Beatty, of Elton & Beatty, acting for the respondent, G. L. Stringham.

### Stringham's Reply

The reply of George L. Stringham, the above-named respondent, of Glenwoodville, in the Province of Alberta, farmer, to the petition of Martin Woolf, dated August 24th, 1921, is as follows:

(1) The respondent admits the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the said petition (that both he and Martin Woolf were candidates and that he was duly elected).

(2) In reply to paragraph 3 of the said petition, the respondent denies that he was not at the time of election, July 18th, 1921, a British subject, and further denies that he is not now a British subject as alleged in said paragraph 3.

(3) In further answer to paragraph 3 of the said petition, the respondent says that he has been a British subject since December 31st, 1914.

(4) The petitioner therefore prays that the petition of the petitioner be set aside, with costs, to the said petitioner.

Almost at the same time that the petition of G. L. Stringham was filed a withdrawal of the petition was filed by Martin Woolf.

### How It Happened

It appears that the filing of the petition by Martin Woolf was due to an error in the records at the Macleod court. At the time the application for naturalization in 1914 was made by Mr. Stringham to Judge MacNeil there were a number of applications by men of German birth. In the power the judge then had he marked "refused" and "granted" on the various petition. The number of those marked "refused" was very large, but on the application of Stringham the word "granted" was marked. Following this Mr. Stringham received his papers from Ottawa. In entering the records at the Macleod court the word "refused" was placed after the name Martin Woolf acted, and it seems that taking this for granted, the original application was not referred to.

The News contained in the Lethbridge Herald was the first intimation that the people of Cardston and Magrath had that proceedings were taken by Martin Woolf to unseat Geo. Stringham. It created quite an excitement, if not consternation, there. Even Mr. Stringham did not know what had been started, and it came as a surprise to him.

It is understood that Mr. Woolf never asked Mr. Stringham whether he was naturalized.

So far as Martin Woolf is concerned, the matter of interest to him is to whether he stands to lose the deposit of \$500 in cash which, according to rule, he had to put up when filing his petition.

Audrey Munson has hidden herself on a farm to escape the embarrassing attentions of a "perfect man" who wants to marry her. If there is such a creature at large, Miss Munson should be furnished with a sawed-off shotgun and encouraged to act hastily.

## CLEVELAND DETECTIVES DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES

Two Cleveland detectives figured in a case not long ago which is destined to be long remembered in the annals of American criminology. Detective Captain George Matowitz and Detective Cavola went to Mexico and, despite the indifference of the Mexican government and the hostility of Mexican police officials, they brought back for trial on a charge of murder two desperate Italians. They had also to cope with the machinations of a band of their friends in Cleveland, who supplied them lavishly with money and used whatever influence they had to defeat the work of the officers. Matowitz, particularly, is deserving of much credit, for Cavola was stricken with malaria, and his comrade had not only to nurse him, but to keep his eye on the Mexican jail whether his prisoners were kept, and from which he feared they would be liberated at the first good opportunity.

### A Desperate Murder

The men are members of a gang which murdered Wilfrid and George Fanner last December. Two of them have been sentenced to death; the others remain to be tried. The murder was typical of so many Italian gang murders, in that it was committed in broad daylight and in the presence of scores, if not hundreds, of people. Sly and Fanner, who were business partners, were driving along the street in a motor, carrying \$5,800 from a bank to pay off their employees. The murderers were in two cars. One of them suddenly swerved into Sly's car as it was crossing a bridge and forced him to come to a stop. Both Sly and Fanner drew their revolvers and demanded to know what was the reason for the assault. A 17-year-old boy who was driving the car said it had become unmanageable and that the thing was an accident. Then the two merchants put their pistols back in their pockets and turned to re-enter their car.

As they did the youth opened fire.

### The Informer

Both of the men dropped mortally wounded, while the other bandit car swept up, and one of the gang reached in and got the bundle of money. A woman rushed away from the scene shouting "Police!" The youth followed her, knocked her down in an adjoining yard and beat her into insensibility. In a few minutes the police were on the scene, but not a trace of the bandits could they find. Men were arrested on suspicion, but nothing could be proved against them, and the weeks went by and the murderers remained at large. Detective Carlos Cavola, who knew the Italian criminal element well, received a tip and went to the reformatory at Mansfield, where he found a youth who had been sent down about the time of the murder, and who was willing to give him the names of the murderers.

### Rounding up the Gang

He explained that he had been double-crossed by the gang, and also that one of them had insulted his girl. So he told all he knew. In March the 17-year-old murderer, named Sam Trupera, was arrested in Los Angeles. Frank Hutto and Louis Komer were caught shortly afterward. They remained one, Banigno, supposed to have been the promoter of the plot, and Colletti, who was his friend, but who is not accused of murder. Information came to the effect that they were in Guadalajara, Mexico. Matowitz and Cavola were sent after them, but they were supposed merely to have had leave of absence in order that the Cleveland friends of the men might not warn them. They arrived in Mexico, found their men, presented their warrants, and had them arrested by the Mexicans. Then the real trouble began. The prisoners swore that they were not American citizens, but Italians, and induced the Italian Consul to interest himself in their behalf.

### Corrupt Mexicans

The police authorities were openly hostile to the detectives. Efforts were made to get the Mexican government to take action, but it remained passive. Telegrams that the detectives sent to Cleveland were not delivered. Money sent them from Cleveland was lost en route. In the meantime the prisoners had plenty of money. Cavola took sick and became delirious. His comrade had to nurse him, and for weeks hardly slept, fearing that the prisoners would be set at liberty. Then a third Cleveland detective arrived and the two kept watch on the jail. Eventually the Obregon government announced that the two Italians would be deported, but that they could choose whichever ship they liked.

WHEN USING  
**WILSON'S FLY PADS**  
READ DIRECTIONS  
CAREFULLY AND  
FOLLOW THEM  
EXACTLY

Best of all Fly Killers 10c per Packet at all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores

They naturally voted for one that was about to clear for Spain. The detectives went down to the dock with them, then, in some manner that has not been made exactly plain, they had a conference with the Mexican officer in charge of the fugitives; something changed hands and the prisoners were turned over to the detectives, who, despite their loud yells, booked them to New York, and in a few days landed them in Cleveland, where they now await trial.

## ILLINOIS CENTRAL STARTS NEW TRAINS

CHICAGO, Illinois, Aug. 28.—The first of the new suburban trains which are to be used by the Illinois Central railroad after the electrification of that railroad was put into use recently. The Illinois Central has six years in which to complete the electrification of its lines running into the City of Chicago as a part of the agreement of the Chicago Plan Commission for the improvement and beautification of the lake front. The new cars are of all steel construction, similar in design to those used in the New York subway.

## HOW POMPEIANS ADVERTISED ELECTIONS

Pompeii has been dug up more or less since 1748; scientifically since 1863, says the New York Times. Of the thousands of American visitors who have been there, few have stopped to think that under the northeastern half, of which they see only one street and the amphitheatre, excavations have been going on since 1911 that are said, rightly or wrongly, to have resulted in discoveries even more interesting than their predecessors. The public has been shut out. The Rome correspondent of the London Times describes some of the new "finds." Some of us will do less, perhaps, on the discovery of mythological paintings, so common in Pompeii, the large painting of the twelve Penates or Guardians of the City, Fortune with a Cornucopia, Venus, the patroness of the place, standing in a quadriga drawn by four elephants, and so on, than on the hot drink bar whose walls are covered with election notices inviting citizens to vote for Lollius for Duumvir, say street commissioner and inspector of temples.

### Curiously Contemporary

These election notices are of the commonest, but are sure. Sometimes they are in black, but usually in red, letters on the walls. They are a form of nomination, petition, primary. They seem curiously contemporary, like those pictures of women riding astride the early Cretan palaces. The nomination papers are short, the shortest in three words, not to be translated so concisely. Crafts may be said to represent our conventions. Thus "the barbers nominate Trebrius for Aedile," commissioner of public works. "All the goldsmiths" nominate C. Cuspius Pansa for the same office. The garble dealers come out strong in their recommendation. The fruiterers are always hanging their circulars on the outer wall. Why were they so urgent? Did they need a "pull" with the Duumvir? Did they want their damaged goods to be overlooked by a friendly eye? Once they associate with themselves a presumably solid notable personage "All the fruiterers with Helvius Priscus nominate M. Helconius Vestalis for Duumvir."

### The Honest Young Man

Ball players, dyers, fishermen, cloak cutters, muleteers, even Carle's symbol of respectability, the citizens, record their candidates. Frimius, the fuller, polls his workmen: "Prinus and his people (cum suis), are for the election of G. Helvius Sabinus as Aedile." An early and common eulogy of "our candidate" is v. b., virum bonum, "a good man." One young reformer is "an honest

young man." Of today is the platform, so to speak, of a candidate who nerarium conservabit, will be the Watchdog of the Treasury. The candidate, ca' thee principle in politics is beautifully illustrated: "Proculus make Sabinus an aedile, and he'll make you one." Loveliest of all the political posters in the City of Venus is this: "His sweetheart (little soul) is working to elect Claudius Duumvir." Lucky Claudius, with such a canvasser!

### The Anti Uplifters

The ironists and the parodists took advantage of the poster formulas to carry on their campaign of detraction. "The sneak thieves demand the election of Vatia as Aedile." So do "all the all night guzzlers and all the sleep-heads." So there were pasquinades before Pasquino, and the Pompeians had their fun in politics. Indeed, their municipal politics wasn't very serious. Offices came high. There can have been little competition, though more than a hundred candidates are named. The successful nominees must have liked to get these "apostrophic demonstrations," these doubtless carefully engineered "tributes" from admiring fellow-citizens.

### Had to Return Tribute

In office they had to give back the tribute most expensively, furnishing the free arena games with butcheries of beasts and men, those hunters with cloak and sword fighting tigers that we see on bas-reliefs, those gladiators, present in all attitudes of combat, often rudely sketched by boys. Lollius and his compeers paid high and gave a good show. It won't do for the 20th century to put on any airs of superior virtue over these soft Campanians. Modern legislators pay differently, but the cost is greater; they pay in doles, subsidies, wage-raising bills, and all sorts of special alms and bonuses and bounties and miscellaneous favors to a "class" that can manifest or bulldoze artfully enough. The modern offices and the modern bread and shows come high, mighty high. We mustn't be unjust to Lollius and that buried city whose election advertisements are immortal.

Music has been discontinued in New York moving picture theatres. The report does not state whether or not jazz will continue.

## THE FAIRYLAND OF MAGNETISM

O. F. Ursenbach.

Perhaps, in the harnessing of all natural forces, there are none more complex, aggravating and so little understood as that of mineral magnetism. For, unlike electricity, its means of conduction seems to be limited to iron and steel, with some minor metals being capable of slight conduction.

When a bar of steel has been charged with mineral magnetism its weight is in no wise increased, nor its force sensible to human touch. Another peculiar condition is that a magnetized bar of steel has two distinct poles of force, known as north and south magnetism. Now, break the bar in two and we instantly have two distinct magnets, each containing north and south pole. One would naturally think that when two magnetized bars of steel are brought together, the two north poles would attract each other, but instead they repel each other, for the north pole of one will attract the south pole of the other. This can be tested by placing two compasses together. The stronger one will continue to point northward, while the weaker one will reverse and point to the south.

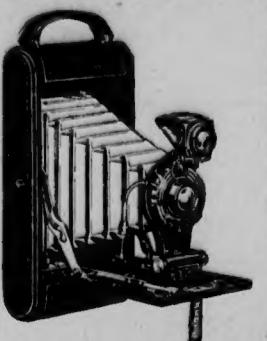
Another complexity of a magnetized bar of steel is that it will magnetize a piece of kindred metal that comes in contact with it and at the same time not lose its own force. Again, electricity seems so kindred to magnetism that when a piece of wire is wrapped around a steel bar and a current of electricity passed through it, the bar is converted into a permanent magnet that remains a magnet forever. Not so with electricity, for as soon as the electric current is disconnected the conductor immediately loses its force.

We know nothing of the nature of magnetism other than that we have succeeded in harnessing this wondrous something in a thousand ways for the use of civilization. It is not, however, a thing of recent discovery, for it has been known to all ages of human endeavor. Solomon mentions the compass, (Proverbs, Ch. 3), while the Chinese claim to have known it from before the beginning of the Christian era, and it has been known to civilization for more than a thousand years.

The poet says: "The compass is true to the north." But is it? With the compass in our hands, come with

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DRUGGISTS AND STATIONERS

me on an imaginary journey over part of the earth and let us test what the navigator and surveyor know as "Declinations"—variations east and west from the line of force. Let us begin our journey in central United States. At this point our compass will be true to the north, but when we arrive in Maine we are amazed to observe that the needle points 20 degrees west of north. From this point we come to Seattle in the State of Washington, where we are again surprised, for the needle now points 23 degrees east of north. Passing on eastward, we observe that our needle slowly turns to the north until we arrive back in the Central States, the compass is again true to the pole. From here we go to the western shores of the American continent near Alaska, at a point 79 degrees north latitude, and what do we observe? Here our needle, instead of pointing north is turned directly east. Now let us follow the needle and go in a direct eastern route, and we will observe that our needle does not change until we arrive at 97 degrees west longitude, west of Greenwich. At this point our compass becomes decidedly unruly and balks like a mule.

We look around and find that we are on the Boothian Peninsula and about 500 miles north of the northwest corner of Hudson's Bay, at which point what is known as the American North Magnetic Pole has been definitely located. With our balky compass we pass eastward and soon, to our astonishment, our needle again begins to work, but instead of pointing east, as heretofore, it reverses and points due west, back to the pole from which we just came. But let us go on and on leaving our compass to point west if it wishes, and we are surprised to observe that it will point west while we go thousands of miles; in fact, until we arrive near to Northern Russia. Here our compass begins to act sick, indeed, and cannot register any direction with precision. After observing this we pass on still to the east, when, to our astonishment, our compass, instead of pointing west, turns and points to the east, and continues doing so until we arrive in Northern Siberia, when it once more becomes balky, just like it did when we were at the American North Pole, for we have arrived at another north pole of magnetic attraction that has been quite well established, with its corresponding south pole on the opposite side of the earth, similar to the south magnetic pole, and located at Victoria Land, south of Australia.

Were there just one North Magnetic Pole and that located at what we commonly call the North Pole, that imaginary geographical centre that explorers sought and claim to have found, then our needle would point north from any place on the earth's surface; but this is not so, for we have two distinct points of north magnetic force, with two corresponding south poles with equal force at which there is a powerful magnetic something that has a tremendous pull on kindred minerals.

But let us pass on our journey and, with compass in hand, go to the equator in a line south of the Central States. Here let us tip our compass edgewise and test what is known as "The Dip of Needle." Here at the equator we observe that the north and south poles have an equal pull on the needle, for it stands horizontal. Now we go north, but as we journey the needle pointing north begins to dip downward, while the other one pointing south is inclined upward. When we arrive in Southern United States we are astonished to see the needle dipping down 60 degrees; but still we go north until we arrive near the Great Lakes, when our needle dips down at an angle of 75 degrees.

When Isaac Newton was about to lay down his life after so successful a career, he exclaimed: "I have been like a small boy out on the beach. I have picked up a few white pebbles, but the whole ocean lies before me unexplored." This applies with equal force to us in the study of Mineral Magnetism, for, notwithstanding our achievements with it, we have picked up but a very few "white pebbles," but have not learned the first principles as to the physical construction of this majestic force. It is and will probably remain in the greatest of the unknown to ages yet unborn. Yet, with our very limited knowledge in harnessing this mysterious something, how could we get along without it, even though our handling the force must be done in this wondrous fairyland of mystery?

## BRINGING UP FATHER

By G. McManus



**MURINE** Night and Morning. Have Clean, Healthy Eyes. If they Tingle, Itch, Smart or Burn, If Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Red. Apply Murine often. Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists and Opticians. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Salve Co., Chicago



## CURRENT EMPRESS THEATRE ATTRACTIONS

**JACK PICKFORD AT HIS BEST IN "JUST OUT OF COLLEGE"**

**Backing a Pickle King and Winning His Daughter Gives Goldwyn Star Real Change—George Ade's Rollicking Comedy Has Unique Plot**

George Ade's rollicking comedy, "Just Out of College," is one of the best playing vehicles that Jack Pickford has been given. As Edward Worthington Swinger, he plunges from the irresponsibility of the commencement ball which terminates his college career, and into the business world with \$20,000 in his pocket. This sum he has resolved to double in 60 days. He has not the ghost of an idea how to do it, but he is a typical American youth, and assumes a cocksure front to camouflage his doubting spirit. If he makes good he "gets the girl," who is Caroline Pickering (Mollie Malone), daughter of Septimus Pickering (George Hernandez), the pickle king. If he doesn't make good he loses the \$20,000.

## NOTICE

In the matter of Chapter 22, Statutes of Alberta, 1919, and Amendments thereto respecting subdivided and other property. And in the matter of the application of the Town of Macleod, dated September 24th, 1920, to H. Milton Martin, commissioner appointed thereunder for an order cancelling the following plans: (Riverside) 7383 AI, (Park View) 6515 AI, (Riverside Park) 3370 AI, excepting thereout blocks nineteen (19), twenty (20) and twenty-one (21), (City Crest) 5483 AI, (Vernon Park) 2648 AA, (Mayfair) 6877 AI, (Central Park) 3820 AI, (Central Park) 15 AI, (Central Park) 25 AI, (Central Park) 20 AI, (Broadview) 555 AQ, (Garden Addition) 4028 AI, (Mountain View) 6230 AI, (Industrial Park) 4677 AI, (Parkview) 360 AI, (Industrial Centre) AQ 2430, TO:—

Any and all owners or holders of and everyone interested in any of the above property on which the taxes are in arrears.

TAKE NOTICE that all arrears of taxes must be paid within six months from the date of this Notice, and in default of such payment the Town of Macleod will apply to the Commissioner for an Order vesting all such property in the Municipality of the Town of Macleod.

Any and all owners or holders of and everyone interested in any of the above property on which the taxes are paid.

TAKE NOTICE that the Commissioner has fixed the value of said lots at the sum of two (2) dollars for all lots having a frontage of twenty-five feet, and for other lots the same value in proportion, and that the Town of Macleod intends buying the said lots at the said price, unless the owners or holders thereof accept in exchange other parcels of land offered to them by the said Town of Macleod, and upon payment of the said sum of two (2) dollars or the increased amount, as the case may be, per lot or the exchange of properties as above, the said Commissioner will transfer the said lots to the said Town of Macleod.

AND TO:—

All holders of or interested in subdivision property.

TAKE NOTICE that after six months from the date hereof the Town of Macleod will make application to have the plans of the said Subdivision cancelled.

DATED at Macleod, Alberta, this 10th day of May, A.D. 1921.

E. F. BROWN,

Secretary-Treasurer.

The above is published by order of H. Milton Martin, Commissioner.

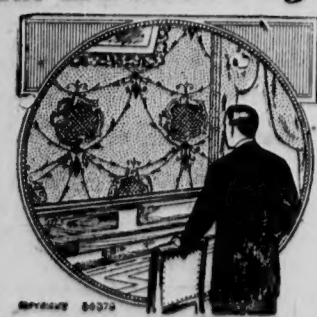
Approved: (Sgd.) H. Milton Martin, Commissioner.

Issues May 12, June 2, July 7, August 4, September 1, October 6th, 1921.

## DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD

If you are a sufferer go to your local druggist and order Concentrated Soudral, price \$1 per tin. This new remedy gives almost instant relief, and quickly affects a permanent cure. It penetrates to the actual seat of the complaint and has completely cured many cases which were considered hopeless. If your chemist does not yet stock Soudral do not accept any substitute, but send money order for a supply direct to the Soudral Distributing Co., 38 Station Road, Croydon, Surrey, Eng., and a package will be mailed per return with full directions.

## The Lethbridge Decorators



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and his sweetheart to boot. The picture comes to the Empress Theatre for two days commencing Friday.

Septimus Pickering is a hard-headed business man, and he wants to see his daughter Caroline married to his equally hard-headed business associate, Herbert Poole (Maxfield Stanley). Mrs. Pickering (Edythe Chapman), a faddist whose latest penchant is occultism, desires her fascinating little girl to marry Professor Dalrymple Bliss (Otto Hoffman), a propounder of archaic doctrines. Bliss is the usual type of "freak" professor, and Caroline, in love with Ed, is indignant at the prospect. Even Pickering is disgusted with his wife's idea, and wants to send Bliss off to Siam to get rid of him, but Mrs. Pickering announces that the professor is booked for a lecture tour and that she and Caroline are to assist him.

All this is revealed the night of the commencement ball. Between dances Ed proposes. She demurs, saying her father might object. Ed exclaims boyishly, "What the devil do we care about your father!" He is overheard by Pickering himself. Caroline's father has been put into a touchy mood by his wife's infatuation. He resolves to get rid of "the young scamp," and thinks the quickest way is to make a bargain with the lad, believing he is not equal to making good. He agrees to give the boy \$20,000 to invest and double in 60 days, during which time he is not to see his sweetheart, or to explain how he got the money.

Pickering then tells Poole to take some valueless oil stock, hunt up "the kid" sell it to him and redeem the \$20,000. Ed is wise enough to save out \$5,000 "for expenses," which later proves his salvation. He meets his college chum, Paul Greer ("Lefty" Flynn), who has set himself up as a commercial advertiser and soon learns that his stock isn't worth the paper it is printed on. He has \$5,000 left with which to win or lose Caroline.

At this crucial time he chances to meet a certain Miss Jones (Irene Rich).

"What would you do if you had \$5,000?" he asks her.

"Realize the dream of my life—make a fortune in pickles—in."

"In 20 days?" asks Ed breathlessly, and she nods. Ed says he'll back her, and they agree to take Paul into the company as advertising manager.

"We'll call 'em 'Bingo Pickles,' Ed. exults.

Bingo pickles soon monopolize the billboards, street cars and papers. Pickering gets nervous and goes to the Bingo office with a proposal to buy them out. He is met by Miss Jones, who quotes \$100,000 and advertising costs as the lowest figure. Pickering is enraged but pays. Ed then discloses himself and pompously accepts the check.

Caroline has been apprised of Ed's new business by Genevieve (Loretta Plake), her chum, and they both appear as Ed is glorying over his good fortune. It is a splendid picture.

## CAVE WOMAN INSTINCT STILL PERSISTS EVEN IN MOST MODERN FEMINIST

**The Masterful, Dominating, Cave-Man Method of Wooing Makes Greatest Hit With Average Woman**

Civilization has advanced to the point where mankind has achieved countless new methods of warfare, mechanical inventions, social problems and interesting diseases. But the cave-woman instinct still persists, even in the most modern feminine breast, and it is the strong, dominating, masterful male, the boy with the cave-man tactics, who still makes the hit with the ladies.

"Treat 'em rough" is the lover's best slogan. Treat 'em, dominate 'em, boss 'em, make 'em cut out yer hand. Because thus and only thus can you make 'em truly happy. The door-mat type of male may make a very good provider and a very reliable spouse, but he'll never thrill anybody; whereas your cave-man is guaranteed to cause more palpitation of the heart than a roller coaster, a Douglas Fairbanks film and an auto accident all in one.

Of course a clever woman isn't going to show too easily that she likes being mastered by a masterful man. She's going to struggle furiously or feebly, as her personality and the circumstances suggest. She's going to run, once she's sure he will pursue; she's going to sulk when he treats her like a child, and pretend that she's hurt; she's going to be defiant when he dictates, and pretend that she's awfully angry, when all the time she's enjoying herself immensely.

The thrilling thing in all the many hectic experiences of Alicia Lea, heroine of Alice Duer Miller's novel, "Calderon's Prisoner," was not the revolution in the midst of which she found herself, not the hairbreadth escapes she had, but the subtle conflict

that existed between herself and her military captor, Don Mariano. They couldn't help being mightily attached to each other, but the position of a jailor and the jailed gave the handsome General every opportunity to show his authority, and to subject her to his will. His latin chivalry was so perfect that her imprisonment was really like a very beautifully arranged house-party, but she had to pretend that she hated him bitterly, because defiance was the proper cue for her in playing up to his cultured cave-man attitude.

"Calderon's Prisoner" has been adapted for the screen, and with Miss Constance Binney playing the delightful little American spitfire who resists her cave-man lover and captor as long as she can. It will be shown at the Empress Theatre on Monday for two days.

## "WHEN BEAR CAT WENT DRY"

In writing the novel "When Bear Cat Went Dry," Charles Neville Buck did not realize that he was creating a story which lent itself to perfect picture-ization for the entertainment of the millions of patrons of moving picture theatres.

No American writer is so familiar with the Kentucky mountains as Mr. Buck, he having contributed hundreds of short stories which have appeared in the leading magazines. Ten of his novels have won for him millions of readers.

The story of "When Bearcat Went Dry" has an appeal for every red-blooded American. Its scenes are laid in the Kentucky Cumberlandians, where the elements of life are rugged and where majesty and meagreness endure side by side.

"Bearcat" is the nickname given to the young boy who is the hero of the picture. He returns from his exile whither he has been driven by revenue officers who are seeking out illicit stills. As the boy looks down from the mountainside, he sees Blossom, the girl he loves, in another man's arms. From that day on there is war to the knife between Bearcat and Henderson. Yet when the times comes for his revenge, the boy tries to save his enemy's life, in one of the most thrilling scenes ever depicted in the screen.

Henderson is dying from wounds he received in a fight where Bearcat too is terribly wounded in trying to have his life. And the boy bends over to hear what he thinks are the last words of the man that stole the affections of the girl he loves and hears him say, "I'm dying." Bearcat says, "I hope to God yer air, but afore yer dies yer agoin' ter be married. Maybe I'm dying, too—I don't know—but I aims ter last long enough ter stand up with ye first."

The terrible mistake was righted in the end, and Bearcat and Blossom fulfilled the prophecy made on the mountainside that summer evening: "When I've done something worth doin' on when you're a little bit older yourself, Blossom, you're agoin' ter marry me, an' we're goin' ter dwell thar—together."

To the great army of readers who have found delight in the thrilling tales of Bret Harte, James Fenimore Cooper and John Fox, Jr., and revelled in their tales of virile, red-blooded men and women, an unlimited pleasure is in store in witnessing "When Bearcat Went Dry," which will be the attraction at the Empress Theatre on Wednesday for two days.

## ONE-WORD VOCABULARY SUFFICED STAR IN CUBA

When a girl becomes a very busy star, managing a stage and screen career simultaneously, keeping up her dancing all the while, and somehow finding time for all the rehearsals, gown fittings, shopping expeditions and sessions at the photographers, she may find that her leisure has been materially cut into, leaving her scant time for lots of the things she ambitiously means to do "some day."

Constance Binney has always meant to learn Spanish. Going to school in a French convent near Paris for several years made her a fluent French scholar, but Spanish was one of the things she planned for "some day." Then suddenly she found herself en route to Cuba, with her motion picture company, to film "Something Different," an Alice Duer Miller story in which most of the action takes place somewhere in Latin America.

"And here, after I've been planning for years and years to study Spanish—here I am actually going to a Spanish-speaking country with just one word of Spanish to my name!" cried Miss Binney in consternation.

Investigation revealed the fact that Miss Binney's one-word vocabulary was "manana," which means "tomorrow."

"But it was the best word I could have known for Cuba," related the young star upon her return, six weeks later. After living for years in rushing, scrambling, hustling, bustling New York, Cuba, with its air of calm poise, of delicious leisure, was indeed a change. Nobody ever hurried on that lovely island in all its history, I am sure. When things can't be completed the people just shrug slightly and murmur comfortably, "Manana," and let it go at that.

"Oh, how I wish we rushing, gear, crowding Americans could get a little of that blessed 'manana' spirit into our daily lives! It would mean laziness, or inefficiency, if we took things more calmly, worried less over seconds. New York's speed mania seemed worse than ever when we came back from Cuba. Of course, to an American a more temperate climate is a grateful change after the intense heat of a Cuban August, but I shall always admire the beautiful, unhurried calm of the islanders, their manner of enjoying life as they go along,

instead of rushing, rushing and planning to stop some day for the joy."

Many beautiful Cuban scenes are included in the footage of "Something Different," the picture which necessitated Miss Binney's trip to Cuba. The film will be shown at the Empress Theatre next Monday and Tuesday.

The efforts of the producers of motion pictures to create entertainment for the millions of people who patronize the picture houses has become a serious problem. By reason of the great number of pictures that have already been made it is a difficult matter to find subjects that are not hackneyed or worn out. When a picture does come along that is novel it immediately jumps into popularity. This is the experience of "When Bearcat Went Dry," the six-reel super-feature that comes to the Empress Theatre on Wednesday and Thursday. The author has gone to the mountains of Eastern Kentucky to get his characters. He has made use of the primitive mode of living to give the picture the background of simplicity that since time began has furnished the big drama of the world. The fights, feuds and love romances of these people have been cleverly intermingled to create a picture drama that holds the attention of an audience like the grip of a vise. This picture has half a dozen fights that are no child affairs, but are the tests of strength and endurance between athletes.

Like many spoiled darlings, Alicia Lea was discontented. All her suitors bored her, parties and proposals made her yawn. What she wanted, she told herself, was "something different." She found it in a prison. Rather a gorgeous and not at all uncomfortable prison, a great old castle, in fact, but a prison none the less, from which she could find no escape because she had rashly attempted to lend a hand at a revolution in a South American state. What made it interesting was the fact that while she loathed and hated and detested the brute of a general who had detained her till the rebellion was over, she couldn't help falling in love with him! All in all, things were rather complicated, but at last she was no longer bored.

See "Something Different," at the Empress Monday and Tuesday.

## MAGRATH NEWS

Allan Hindley, aged 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Hindley of this place, died of tuberculosis at the Galt hospital, Lethbridge, on the 25th August. In the passing away of this young man we lose an intelligent, promising young citizen. He was considered a healthy, strong youth, and people were surprised to learn that he had contracted this dread disease. His illness lasted only about a month. The funeral was held on the 27th at the L.D.S. Hall, Bishop Levi Harker presiding. The service was touching and the floral offerings many. The speakers were John H. Bridge, Drew Clark, Jared O. Mercer and Bishop Harker. The sympathy of the people goes out to the bereaved family. They have been particularly unfortunate in losing members in the last few years.

Fred Haycock, Hyrum Ririe and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Ririe came in on Monday's train from Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cope have sold their home to Job Llewellyn and will move to Crescent Beach, B.C., eight miles from Colony Farm, where their son Ernest now is. The Copes have lived here for a long time and have been a frugal, honest, upright family. Their labors have made them better off than when they came, and they have made the dry side of Pothole blossom as the rose. They'll be missed. We wish them success in B.C.

The first car of wheat this year was threshed on the farm of Myron Harker and sold through the Farmers' Elevator (U.G.G.), as No. 1 Northern. The crop went 25½ bushels per acre and 64 pounds to the bushel.

Another promising young man passed to the great beyond Sunday last when young Fred Stoddard, the 17-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stoddard, died of spinal meningitis. It is thought the disease developed as a result of the fall he got when he was thrown from a race horse at fair time. Fred was a nice, bright boy, and a member of the Garden City Band. Everything that could be done was done for him, but he sank steadily and died early Sunday morning. The funeral was held Monday at 4 p.m. The coffin passed between rows of boy scouts and young girls laden with flowers, and was banked in flowers where it stood in the L.D.S. Hall. Bishop Harker took charge of the service. The speakers were J. T. Steele, J. H. Bridge, Mrs. Coffin of Stirling, Bishop James Meeks of Raymond 1st Ward, Jared Mercer and the Bishop. Mr. Geo. Babcock sang a violin solo. There was a large turnout, showing the respect and sympathy of the townsfolk.

Edgar Terry, late of the 13th Mounted Rifles, where he held the rank of regimental sergeant-major, and who served 29 years in the Imperial service, was R.Q.M.S. in the Royal Horse and Field Artillery, and Britain's wars, is the possessor of a large number of medals. He did not consider himself too old to volunteer in the late war. He reverted from R.S.M. to gunner in order to get to France. He served through the war unscathed. He was R.S.M. of the Magrath squadron of the 23rd Alberta Rangers and is now located at Magrath, opening a harness shop. He has had 30 years' experience as a saddler and harness maker, and deserves and will no doubt receive, a

**TO SAVE IS TO SUCCEED!**  
Thrifty Citizens continue to invest their Savings in

**Alberta Government**  
**5 per cent. Demand Savings Certificates**

**Because**  
they know the value of SAFETY and quick AVAILABILITY in these interest-bearing securities.

These Certificates may be purchased in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$25, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, and \$10,000, and are payable on demand.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE DEPUTY PROVINCIAL TREASURER.

HON. HERBERT GREENFIELD, Provincial Treasurer.

W. V. NEWSON, Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alta.

good share of the public patronage.

Miss Caddie Turner, the town's sweetheart, returned last Saturday from her visit to Utah, and has brought with her a lot of sunshine. She will resume her duties as teacher in the public school.

Rube Deglow of Magrath will wrestle Tom Grant of Spokane, heavyweight champion of the Pacific Coast, at Raymond this Friday evening.

Jack Ellison of Cardston has accepted the challenge of Rube Deglow for a wrestling match for the championship of Alberta to take place in Lethbridge in about a month.

Mrs. A. M. Blaxall, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Blaxall and family motored to Waterton Lakes for the week-end and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bradshaw. They called on the way home on Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Jr.

Mr. Norris Berkowitz left on Monday morning for New York after a visit of several weeks in the district.

Dr. Ralph Salsberg, who has been in charge of Dr. Sharp's practice for several weeks, left last Monday for Kingston, Ontario.

Miss L. A. Hillier of the Royal Bank staff is enjoying a week's vacation with friends in the Cardston district.

Mr. S. W. Smith, accountant of the Royal Bank staff, is indisposed.

Mr. George Heathershaw has completed his harvest. He had 300 acres in crop. The Huterites have harvested 590 acres on the same property.

Mr. A. E. Turvey, representing the Dominion Cartridge Co. of Montreal, was in town last Monday. He is a famous crack shot, but could not wait for September 1st.

Miss Corrigan, formerly school teacher of Magrath, now of Calgary, spent a week in town visiting friends.

A corn husk was held at the residence of Miss Edith Hacking last week. There was a good musical program, a big corn feed with trimmings. O dozen young ladies had a most enjoyable time.

The Girls' Club of the Presbyterian church met at the home of Mrs. Ben Hood last Friday evening for organization. There was a good attendance.

Miss Whitt spent the week-end in Calgary.

Miss Alice Wooley had the misfortune to sprain her ankle last week while driving a car. The car skidded off a bank. The young lady jumped, with the above result, but the car escaped injury.

Mr. W. C. Butler of the Bank of Montreal, Raymond, was a visitor in Magrath last Monday.

Mrs. Peters of Raymond was in town on Monday.

Mrs. Lyman Turner entertained a few of her friends on Thursday evening of last week. A social time was spent and refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer were given a warm reception by a bunch of enthusiastic friends last Monday night.

Wallace Reid in "Love's Special," drew a good crowd at the Magrath theatre on Monday.

Magrath was treated to a lot of cheap excitement last Friday when it became known that the election of Mr. George L. Stringham was being protested by the defeated candidate, Mr. Martin Woolf, ex-M.L.A., on the ground that the newly elected member was not a British subject. Close investigation, however, proved that Mr. Woolf had been misled by an error in the records at Macleod, as Mr. Stringham received a certificate of his naturalization from Ottawa in the year 1914.

Mr. T. H. Stagg left last Tuesday morning for Moose Jaw, Sask., after spending a few days inspecting his crop in the Del Bonita district. He has a hundred acres in wheat which

## THE BEST EQUIPPED BARBER SHOP

IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

VIOLET RAY TREATMENTS—ELECTRIC HAIR CUTTING—ELECTRIC HAIR DRYING—ELECTRIC MASSAGE—ANTISEPTIC STERILIZERS—ELECTRIC FAN FOR FRESH AIR—AND NO FLIES.

**E. KENNEDY**  
LETHBRIDGE HOTEL BLOCK — LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.

## For the Biggest Bargains You Ever Had

in Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Underwear—in fact everything in the store at a big sacrifice, because we must have money to pay our debts.

New Patent Mops at \$1.00 each—The Best in the World

**Isaac - 405 Second Ave.**

Opposite No. 1 Fire Hall.

## SO. MACLEOD IRRIGATION

DIS. STRONGLY ENDORSED---

ONLY ONE NEGATIVE VOTE

The land owners within the boundaries of the South Macleod Irrigation District are to be congratulated on the result of the vote taken on Tuesday, the 30th inst.

The fact of only one vote being cast against the project shows clearly the desire of the people for irrigation. This will strengthen the hands of the Board of Trustees in their placing the bonds before the financial interests and bond holders.

Every effort will now be put forth to prepare all preliminary work in connection with the bond guarantee, so that the trustees may appear before the first session of the legislature.

will yield 25 bushels to the acre.

Mr. J. L. Coleman, who was kicked by a horse three weeks ago, by which he lost an eye, is now out of the hospital.

Mr. Mitchell Wright of the McIntyre ranch, who has been a patient at the Galt hospital for several days, was able to be out for exercise last Tuesday.

The public school will reopen on Monday, Sept. 6. All parents wishing to enrol their children for the first time are requested to send them during the first two weeks. All other pupils must attend from the beginning in order to obtain the full benefit of the honor system. This takes in all the grades of the public school, including grades 9 and 10 of the High School. A full staff of teachers has been secured and the hearty cooperation of the teachers is expected.

All those who are in arrears with their taxes should make every effort to pay during the next few days in order to save having their property listed for sale.

Miss Amy Findlay of Mountain View, is here with her aunt, Mrs. Eliza Rich, for a short time.

## MOTHER'S MISTAKES

Daddy came home from the office early one evening and mother had not returned from some friends whom she had been visiting for ten.

Little 4-year-old Gwendie ran up to her father's side.

"Daddy!" she cried, "I've been wanting to see you for a long time when mother's not near."

"Why, my little girl?" asked the father.

"Well, dad," answered Gwendie, please don't tell mother, because she's an awful dear, but I don't think she knows much about bringing up children."

"What makes you think that?" asked her father.

"Well," replied Gwendie, "she makes me go to bed when I'm wide awake, and she makes me get up when I'm awfully sleepy."

ture, and hope is justified that actual construction may commence in the early spring of 1922.

The vote for or against the proposal elicited only one vote against, this negative vote being polled in Division No. 2—Waterton.

Vote for Trustees

	McEldred	McNichol	Murphy	Long	Worthington
Ewelme	11	11	12	1	1
Waterton	16	10	15	5	3
Hazelmere	31	31	25	12	5
Rathwell	20	16	9	10	8
Orton	29	27	11	5	30
Brewsters	15	17	6	9	10
Totals	122	112	73	42	59

## STOP SELF-POISONING BY REMOVING CAUSE

Internal Bathing Reaches Source of Trouble, Cleanses and Purifies.

Buoyant spirits and a zest for the work of the day are never found in company with a constipated condition.

Auto-intoxication, or self-poisoning results from the accumulation of waste matter in the lower intestine. Its ill-effects are manifested commonly in headaches, indigestion, piles, impure blood or sleeplessness, and particularly in hardening of the arteries and heart trouble.

Internal bathing is the one sure means of cleansing the intestinal tract, and keeping the system in the state which perfect health demands. Medicines only force nature, while internal bathing gently assists her.

The effects of the Internal Bathing—the scientific application of warm water by means of "The J. B. L. Cascade"—is an immediate invigoration of the entire system. It restores vim, confidence, and the glow of health.

Mrs. Robert Gordon, 422 Cadillac street, Montreal, Que., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of the J. B. L. Cascade. It has saved my life. I have been troubled with constipation, piles and ulceration of the bowels for years, have only been using the Cascade for three months, and am happy to be doing my own work again after having been laid up for many months. I would not take one hundred dollars for my Cascade if I could not procure another."

The J. B. L. Cascade is the only perfect appliance for Internal Bathing. It is shown and explained by A. D. Ferguson, Druggist, Macleod. Telephone or write to the Free booklet, "Why Man of Today is Only 50% Efficient"—or telephone or write to Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute, 163 College Street, Toronto.



## Macleod Supply Co. Ltd.

**GROCERIES  
FRESH FRUITS  
China and Glass-  
ware**

**FOR PRESERVING:**

Crabapples and Pears are now here. Do not put off getting these as season is early. We have an extra large box of Crabapples---weighing over 50 lbs.

"The Store of Quality"  
Prompt Delivery Service Phone 8

## Summer is Going so Must Our SUMMER HATS

All Trimmings Hats . . . Half Price  
Straw Shapes for . . . . . \$1.00  
Childrens Hats for . . . . . 25c  
Cotton Hats . . . . . 75c

We carry a good line of plain and  
and fancy ribbons

MISS A. M. WILSON

## Reach & Co.

We don't believe in bribery in business, but in hard times it has to be done. Many pocket books are lean, thin and attenuated and it will have to depend upon another harvest before they get fat and plump. Our prices are always low, but we will bribe you still further by giving you a liberal discount on all cash sales in the Dry Goods—Cash and more Cash is our cry—The disappointment both to debtor and creditor has been keen in their inability to liquidate obligations. You must not run down a store because the articles you want are not on the shelves. Many of you bounce about making remarks that this town is no good, the stores are rotten, because the goods they ask for the merchant cannot afford to stock. If those people instead of knocking the stores and town would be sympathetic and large hearted it would be possible to reason with them, saying that all the storekeepers capital is on the books for goods supplied to farmers for the past three or four years. So you see if this view of the case were taken it would mean that they could get something else suitable. Keep their money at home and helping to share the white man's burden.

## Reach & Co.

**GEO. McFARQUHAR  
FUNERAL DIRECTOR  
AND EMBALMER  
Phone 218**

Undertaking rooms on 16th Street,  
between 2nd and 3rd Avenues,  
Macleod, Alta.

CHRIST CHURCH SERVICES

Christ Church, Sunday, Sept. 4—  
11 a.m., Communion and address.

### AN APPRECIATION

Dear Editor: I could not leave Macleod without extending my congratulations upon your splendid newspaper, the best ever issued since the founding of the Macleod Gazette many years ago. The first newspaper in Northwest was the Saskatchewan Herald at Battleford, and the first in what is now Alberta was the "Edmonton Bulletin" by Frank Oliver, and the same week "Excelsior" of August, 1880, in Macleod by myself, printed on a gelatine pad.

Accept my congratulations.  
JOHN MACLEAN.

No woman can run for public office in Belgium without her husband's consent. However, that's easy for a woman who can run for public office.

GREAT WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION, MACLEOD

## Grand Dance Mon. Sept. 5th

1921  
LABOR DAY CELEBRATION  
**VETERAN'S HALL**

LADIES' OF THE GREAT WAR NEXT OF KIN ASSOCIATION WILL ASSIST

**RYAN'S 4-PIECE ORCHESTRA  
SUPPER**

LADIES \$1.00 ADMISSION:— GENTS \$1.00

A definite part of each day is set aside by nearly everybody for reading a daily paper. Why not read a paper giving you all of your own district news as well as the news of the world—

**THE LETHBRIDGE DAILY HERALD**

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL NEWS

C. W. Stevens spent the week-end at Waterton Lakes.

Mrs. W. A. Gordon and Miss Jean and Master Alan have returned from Vancouver.

Miss Irene McCausland will leave Macleod Friday morning for Calgary to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Charlton left today (Thursday) for a two week's vacation to be spent at Vancouver, Victoria and other coast cities.

Married (some weeks since), at Holy Rosary Cathedral, Vancouver—Miss Lina Rhodes, to Mr. Nat Ward of Vancouver.

J. W. Walker, formerly of the Hudson's Bay staff here, lately of Waterton Lakes, spent a few days in Macleod during the past week.

The Sheriff is making up the Jury List and asks that women who wish to serve on Juries kindly leave their names at the Sheriff's Office.

Mrs. P. McFarquhar motored to Drumheller on Monday with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Rosaine, where she intends spending a couple of weeks.

The Oddfellows will observe Decoration Day on Sunday, Sept. 4th, at 3 p.m. The brothers will meet at their lodge room and march to the cemetery for the purpose of decorating the grounds of the Oddfellows who have gone before.

Miss Bessie Gardiner, who for some time past has been successfully managing a branch of the Dominion Chautauquas, returned home on Sunday last and left on Tuesday for Edmonton University, where special work will engage her attention till she resumes her studies when the fall and winter term will have opened.

Mr. James Rothney, Jr., left Friday for Warner, Alta., after having spent the summer in training with the School Teachers' Cadet Instruction Corps in Calgary. For the past 18 months he has been vice-principal of Connaught Street school, Medicine Hat, and has recently been appointed to the principalship of the Consolidated school in Warner.

R. F. Barnes, barrister, has returned from a visit to coast cities. Mr. Barnes reports that business conditions at the coast are not all that could be desired. The conditions for holiday making are, however, without reproach.

J. W. McDonald, accompanied by Mrs. McDonald, Master Jack and Baby Audrey, returned on Tuesday from a few weeks' vacation spent at Gull Lake, Alta. The family motored up and back and had a most enjoyable holiday.

Rev. J. Kennedy returned on Thursday of last week from a month's vacation spent at Red Deer and Calgary. During Mr. Kennedy's absence he preached in the Presbyterian and Methodist church at Red Deer. Mrs. Kennedy and children, who have been on a six weeks' holiday as the guests of her parents at High River, and her brother at his ranch in Little Bow

Valley, also returned to Macleod on Saturday last.

F. J. Cutler was a Calgary business visitor during the past week.

G. H. Scougall was a Calgary business visitor during the past week.

Miss A. McLennan of Calgary is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Skelding.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Rosaine and family of Drumheller were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McFarquhar over the week-end.

Allen Rittenhouse of Hardisty, Alberta, spent Sunday at the Rands' residence southeast, being in attendance at the funeral of his father.

Detailed reports of the 93rd Battery, C.F.A., at Sarcee are now to hand. From these it appears that the direct hit on the tank was scored by the gun in charge of Sergeant McLean.

D. G. Mackenzie, who left here on the 18th August with the Alberta contingent to take part in the Canadian Golf Championship staged at Winnipeg, returned on Monday of this week. Unfortunately, with the exception of C. W. Hague of Calgary, none of the Alberta representatives played to form. The exceedingly hot weather and the mosquito nuisance probably constituted extenuating circumstances. The arrangements made by the Winnipeg Golf club were all that could be desired by the visitors, and in the opinion of most present the best golfer won.

### OBITUARY

On Friday, Aug. 26th, Mr. George Rittenhouse passed away at the home of his son-in-law, H. Rands. Deceased was aged 77 years and 11 months. He had suffered from heart failure for many years and for the month previous to his death grew gradually worse, the end coming as above. The funeral service was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Rands by Rev. G. H. Armstrong of the Methodist Church, Macleod. After the service at the house many sorrowing friends joined in the cortege accompanying the remains to their last resting place in the Union cemetery.

Mr. Rittenhouse is mourned by two sons, Frank of Treherne, Manitoba, and Allen of Hardisty, Alberta; and three daughters, Mrs. Matchett of Treherne, Manitoba; Mrs. N. Johnson of Consul, Saskatchewan; and Mrs. Harry Rands of Macleod; also one brother, Dr. Wm. Rittenhouse of Chicago.

The deceased was born at St. Catharines, Ontario, where he grew up in the vocation of farming. He journeyed to Manitoba in March 1899, and settled near Treherne, living there till after the death of his wife, and in January, 1904, he came west to Macleod and homesteaded. During his later years he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. H. Rands of Macleod. Mr. Rittenhouse was affiliated with the Methodist church at Macleod. He was a respected member of this community and is mourned by a wide

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TO RENT—5-roomed house, partly furnished; light and water; reasonable rent to responsible party. Apply 256 10th Street. 26-1

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Land adjacent to Lethbridge Northern Ditch.

**GEO. H. SCOUGALL**  
REAL ESTATE AGENT  
MACLEOD — ALBERTA

**AUTO LIVERY**  
Phone 215 or 105  
BILLY WILKINSON

## THE REV JOHN MACLEAN AT METHODIST CHURCH LAST SUNDAY EVENING

Forty-six years in the ministry of the Methodist church has not lessened the physical energy nor the mental vigor of the Rev. John Maclean, Ph.D., who preached in the Methodist church last Sunday evening. Immediately after his ordination Dr. Maclean was stationed at Macleod and for several years was a missionary to the Indians on the Blood Reserve.

Taking for his text Micah 7: 14, "Feed thy people with the rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell solitarily in the wood, in the midst of Carmel; let them feed in Bashan and Gilead, as in the days of old." Dr. Maclean gave a very interesting address on the place of the church and the Bible in the midst of life. The great doctrines of the Bible can not be fully grasped by the finite mind of man. They deal with eternal realities, and our views concerning them must be expressed in new forms, although their essential truth does not change. Men appear for a moment walking in procession across the stage of life, but even in this brief period infinite forces act and react upon the personality, and life for all is subject to constant change. The congregation that leaves the church door at the close of a service is not the same as at its beginning, and the message of the preacher has left an impression upon their lives.

Two men and two children walk down street together and are talking. If the children can understand the language and ideas of their elders, or if the adults enter into conversation with the children, something has happened—either the children have in a measure ceased to be children or the men have ceased to look at life from the viewpoint of manhood and for the moment have become children. So in Jesus Christ, either man has become God or God has become man. In the mystery of His personality God and man have become One.

Relating some of his early experiences in missionary work, he pointed out the fact that in the traditions of the Indians the story of the Creation and of the Flood was already familiar to pagan Indians, but in the story of the life and death of Jesus there was a new truth which touched and transformed their lives.

The doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, which presents the masculine side of religion, the world has already accepted, but it may take a century more for humanity to grasp the complementary truth of the feminine side of religion the motherhood of God and the sisterhood of man. In the strength and tenderness of Jesus these two phases of religious life are presented in perfect poise. In closing this very impressive sermon Dr. Maclean quoted the poem of R. W. Gilder: "If Jesus Christ is a man, And only a man, I say That of all mankind I will cleave to Him And cleave to Him always. But if Jesus Christ is God And truly God, I swear I will follow him through heaven and hell, The earth, the sea and the air."

circle of warm friends and acquaintances.

Mary H. Dersch, beloved wife of Otto Dersch (Macleod), died on Tuesday, August 30th, as the result of internal cancer, from which she had suffered for the past three years. Mrs. Dersch had been confined to her bed for the past three months, and the end was not unexpected.

Mrs. Dersch was born in Wisconsin in 1863, and later had lived in La Moure County, North Dakota, coming with her husband, Otto Dersch, to Macleod district in 1902, where they lived on their ranch, 14 miles northwest of Macleod, up to 1918, then moving into Macleod, where they have since resided.

Mrs. Dersch was an ardent member of the Lutheran church and active in church affairs up to the time she was stricken with the malady which resulted in her death. Mrs. Dersch was a devoted wife and mother and is mourned by her husband, Otto Dersch, her five sons, Arthur Paul, Leonard (whose home is in Nebraska), Walter and Martin; and by three daughters, Mrs. Ed. Arlt, who lives near Granum; Mrs. (Rev.) C. C. Jansow of Le Duc, and Mrs. Ralph Smith of Edmonton.

The funeral occurred from the family residence at Macleod today (Thursday), Rev. A. Krentz conducting the service, and a large following of mourning friends and acquaintances later formed the funeral procession accompanying deceased to her last resting place in the Union Cemetery, Macleod.

Baby Louis Wilford Landry, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Landry, of Lethbridge died at that city on Saturday, August 27th, from pneumonia after an illness of about a week's duration. The funeral occurred at Macleod last Monday afternoon from the residence of E. T. Drinkwater, the grandfather of the deceased child, and interment took place in the Roman Catholic cemetery. Rev. Father Osborne conducted the ceremony for the dead.

### CARD OF THANKS

Mr. Otto Dersch and family wish to express their thanks to the many kind friends who extended sympathy and help in their recent bereavement in the death of Mrs. Otto Dersch.

### MACLEOD METHODIST CHURCH

The attitude of the churches in setting apart the Sunday immediately preceding Labor Day for the consideration of labor problems, has been recognized by the American Federation of Labor, who in convention assembled adopted the recommendation of the executive that it be appropriately observed with religious ceremonies. Next Sunday evening Rev. G. D. Armstrong will preach on "Some Aspects of the Present Industrial Situation." A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested. The subject for the morning service will be "The Meaning of Sacrifice."

**R. W. RUSSELL**  
Agent for Edison, Columbia and Brunswick GRAMOPHONES

## MADE-TO-MEASURE CLOTHING

THE NEW FALL SAMPLES IN MEN'S MADE TO MEASURE SUITS AND OVERCOATES HAVE ARRIVED

The public have been looking for a big drop in the prices. In this they will not be disappointed as the highest price this year is \$62.00—a suit which a year ago retailed at \$100.00.

**I HAVE THE BIGGEST RANGE TO CHOOSE FROM**

that was ever shown in Macleod, in "The Art" made by Cook Bros. and Allen, and the "Master Built" made by Lailay Trimble.

**THE PRICES START IN AT \$36.50**

**J. T. MARKS**

## SAVE MONEY ON FOOTWEAR

**BUY YOUR SHOES At THE U.F.A. STORE**

MEN'S HARVESTER SHOES . . . . . \$2.95  
MEN'S B. C. RIDING CONGRESS . . . . . \$8.25  
MEN'S SMOKE CALF BLUCHERS . . . . . \$7.75  
MEN'S BLACK CALF BLUCHERS . . . . . \$7.25  
MEN'S VELOUR CALF BLUCHERS . . . . . \$7.95  
MEN'S WORK SHOES . . . . . \$4.95  
MEN'S AND BOYS' TENNIS SHOES . . . . . REDUCED PRICES  
CHILDREN'S SANDALS—sizes 4 to 1½—CLEARING BELOW COST

**REAL MONEY SAVING PRICES**

**U.F.A. Co-Operative Associat'n**  
H. H. McLEAN, Mgr. MACLEOD

## SOMETHING NEW IN Ladies' Skirt Lengths

In the now Fashionable  
Plaids and Stripes.

Also the new and popular  
**HEATHER SILK HOSE**  
LADIES' SIZES

**R. T. BARKER**

**D. M. LEYDEN**  
Funeral Director  
& Embalmer

Orders left with the K.A.Y.  
Realty Co. will be promptly  
attended to  
Day Calls—Phone 269.  
Night Calls—Phone 14.

## COMING EVENTS FORESHADOWED

G. W. V. A. DANCE

The Macleod Great War Veterans are staging a grand dance to be given on Labor Day, Monday, September 5th, in the Veteran's Hall, Macleod. The ladies of the Great War Next-of-Kin will assist and Ryan's 4-piece orchestra will provide the music. Admission will be at the regular price of \$1.00 for gentlemen and \$1.00 for ladies. As has been proved in past special efforts of the Veterans, the affair will be a most enjoyable one and will no doubt be patronized to the limit. Everybody welcome.

The shooting on the Rowe place (formerly Franklin), has been leased by Mr. Rowe to a party of townspeople and no other persons are allowed to shoot there. 25-3t

at Allanfield next Sunday afternoon will be "The Church and Rural Community Life."